



# Western Analysts Say Polish Party Is Nearly Eclipsed by Military Government

The following dispatch is based on information reaching The New York Times from Poland. Normal communications with The Times's Warsaw bureau chief, John Darton, have been barred by authorities there since Dec. 14.

Despite the disclaimer, there is ample evidence to indicate that the army command and internal security chiefs are making the critical decisions, including what action to take against continuing strikes and other types of resistance.

As Westerners here try to answer the question of who is actually in charge, they have fragmentary bits of information to sift and trade.

Several members of the party's Politburo, including its most prominent liberals, such as Hieronim Kubiak, a professor from Krakow, have told friends that they did not learn that martial law had been declared until 4 a.m. on Dec. 13, about four hours after it had become fact. Western analysts do not discount the possibility that the Politburo had made a decision in principle to declare a state of emergency, leaving the timing and planning to the military for reasons of secrecy.

Civilian politicians were presented with an accomplished fact. Hours after martial law was imposed, the Council of State, which according to the Constitution must declare it,

was assembled. Only one member, Ryszard Reif, a member of Parliament, refused to sign the proclamation. The group he headed, a Catholic-organized faction called Pax, which used to cooperate closely with the government, was dissolved.

The tightly controlled press and television are filled with programs extolling military leaders and the Polish armed forces generally as symbols and repositories of patriotism. A new group of street patrols, volunteers who wear armbands with the letters "PRL," standing for People's Republic of Poland, has been set up to involve party workers. Although official statements put the membership at 5,000 in Warsaw alone, the participants are rarely seen doing anything on the streets.

Diplomats who are provided with special passes by the Foreign Ministry find that these are not always honored at army roadblocks. For the police and the military, orders signed by civilian authorities seem to carry little weight.

Military courts have taken over many cas-

es that had been before the civilian courts. In addition, about 40 cases concerning offenses punishable under martial law have been handled so far by the military courts, which mete out severe sentences.

Widespread dismissals of civilian and party personnel have taken place since Dec. 13, and in many instances those who are dismissed are replaced by military officers. A government spokesman said on Dec. 23 that "party personnel dismissals" had taken place so far in 29 of the 49 provinces, involving four provincial governors, three deputy governors, 77 mayors and numerous heads of smaller towns, communes and factories. Some of those removed, the official press agency said, "failed to meet specific, higher demands of the situation under martial law, which requires a particularly energetic, quick and resolute action."

The authorities are sensitive to any suggestion that the party's power is on the wane. The press has tried to create an impression that party meetings are being held at the local level all around the country, to trash out policy. Last week, newspapers printed two interviews

with party secretaries whose basic message was, as one of them put it, that party members are "bracing up" and "suddenly discovering that they can work effectively."

At the same time, a Polish press agency dispatch attacked "voices in the Western mass media" that asserted the party was being pushed aside by the military. What had happened, the commentary said, was that "party formulas of political dialogue had to give way to the military formula of defending the existing constitutional order by enforced measures."

One long-standing party member, a journalist, said the events of the last two weeks had been simply too unbearable. "I lived through '56 and '68 and '70 and '76, but this one was different," she said, referring to other years of anti-government demonstrations.

Even before this month, the party's membership had fallen off drastically, from a high of 3.1 million members two years ago to 2.7 million. Now the defections are so widespread that a few Poles speculate that the party, which is officially known as the Polish United Work-

ers Party, will dissolve itself and try to make a comeback under a new name, with a small but committed membership running in the hundreds of thousands instead of millions. There are no indications, however, that any such move is being contemplated.

Many believe that the real power in day-to-day administration does not rest with Gen. Jaruzelski. A great deal of decision-making power, many feel, lies in the hands of Lt. Gen. Florian Sivicki, who was elevated by Gen. Jaruzelski to become a deputy Politburo member several months ago. He was the commander of Polish forces during the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and is ranked as the second most important member of the Military Council for National Salvation.

In any case, it was a sign of the times that on the morning after the military takeover, the red-and-white Polish national flag, which had become identified with the Solidarity union in the public mind, was flying next to the party flag over the party headquarters. It was regarded as an attempt, belated by some 36 years, to identify the party with the nation.

## Europeans, Japan Cool To U.S. Move

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With Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other West German politicians Wednesday, but he said he had listened to their demands and described the situation in Poland as "nothing else."

The Polish official said that he had given West Germany no assurances that martial law would be relaxed.

Meeting in Brussels

Meanwhile, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said that foreign ministers of the 10 governments of the European Economic Community would meet in Brussels Monday to consider the Polish crisis and possible sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Reuters, citing diplomatic sources, reported from Brussels that NATO foreign ministers also would probably meet in the Belgian capital in the first half of next month in another effort to coordinate the response of the United States and its European allies to the Polish crisis.

The German sources noted that the sanctions did not mention possible withdrawal of U.S. licenses from companies operating in West Germany or other European countries. But industry officials in Bonn warned that if it occurred, it would lead to severe strains between the United States and Europe.

Although a French government spokesman emphasized that there would be no immediate official declaration or reaction, authoritative sources said that Paris had no plans to announce sanctions and that the matter was being studied.

But, the sources emphasized, France might initiate some form of reprisal against Moscow later, which one source described as "cosmetic — assuming one is decided upon."

Meanwhile, French industrial firms and banks also will be encouraged not to attempt to take advantage of business contracts or negotiations involving U.S. firms affected by the sanctions, government sources said.

West German and French firms and banks have benefited most from the Siberian pipeline deal and will also be among its most important customers when the gas begins flowing. France, however, has not yet agreed on the final terms of deliveries of the gas, expected to amount to 8 million cubic meters annually, and which will be the subject of new talks with the Russians next month.

Controversial Deal

Early this month, France's Thomson-CSF confirmed signing a controversial deal worth more than \$300 million to supply the Soviet Union with sophisticated monitoring equipment for the pipeline, while Creusot-Loire, another French company, is involved with West Germany's Mannesmann in supplying the line with 22 compressor stations.

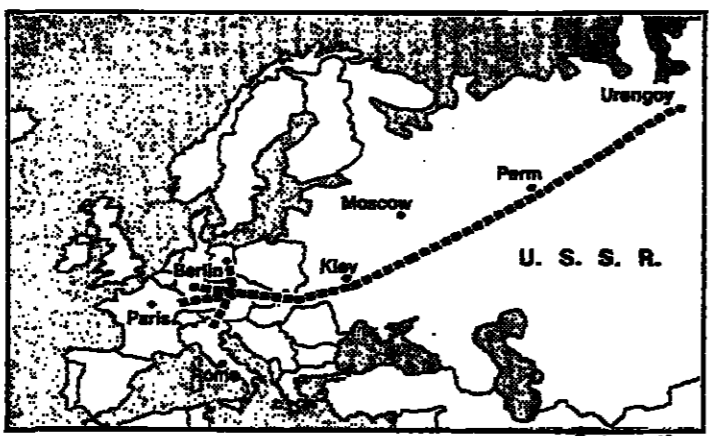
"With all the unemployment and recession in Europe, it is understandable that the Europeans — particularly the Germans — are reluctant to participate in sanctions involving a key market for them, but it certainly is not helping Washington," said a senior U.S. official who monitors East-West trade.

Commenting on the European reactions, the official termed them weak generally, but added, "At least the French did the basic minimum — they stressed they would not move in on U.S. business that might be lost under the sanctions."

Japan's reaction will be shaped largely by European statements and moves. Kyodo News Service reported from Tokyo.

But most European and U.S. officials doubted that the consultations and meetings would produce much support for the Reagan administration's push for sanctions.

"As we found out less than two years ago on Afghanistan, economic sanctions work only under one of two conditions — a wartime situation, or when all the allies are united," said a retired U.S. ambassador residing in Europe.



President Reagan banned the sale of U.S. equipment for the gas pipeline that is to run from Siberia to West European nations.

## U.S. Measures on Russia Tied to Crossed Messages

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A blunt exchange of messages between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev precipitated the new U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, administration sources reported.

The limited sanctions might not have been ordered at all, and almost certainly not Tuesday, had it not been for the crossed correspondence between the two leaders, according to the sources.

The exchange began with a message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Brezhnev announced publicly by the U.S. president in his televised address Dec. 23. Mr. Reagan said he had urged his Soviet counterpart to "permit the restoration of basic rights in Poland" and warned that "if this repression continues, the United States will have no choice but to take further concrete political and economic measures affecting our relationship."

The reply from Moscow came on Christmas night. Although neither side has released it and Washington officials will not describe it in detail, Mr. Reagan has characterized it as "negative" and other officials have called it "very tough" in substance and tone.

In view of that response, the sources said, Mr. Reagan and his advisers felt he had no choice but to make good on his own public challenge — and quickly — if he were to maintain credibility with Moscow. For this reason, the decision-making in Washington was accelerated with a two-and-a-half-hour meeting of senior foreign policy officials at the White House Monday. After the session, their recommendations were passed by telephone to Mr. Reagan, who was spending the day clearing brush at his California ranch.

## Threat to Lake Baikal Brings Protest Moves

By Serge Schmemmann

LISTVYANKA, U.S.S.R. — To the Buryat Mongols who lived around Lake Baikal before the Russians came, the lake was home to Burkhan, an angry and jealous god to be treated with deference and care. So great was their respect for his kingdom that they apologized to a tree before chopping it down.

According to legend, when Burkhan's daughter Angara eloped to marry Yenisei, the furious god threw a huge rock that stands to this day at the outlet of the Angara River, which flows from Lake Baikal to the Yenisei River.

The stories were recounted recently by Valentina I. Galkina, with little to suggest that the ancient legends had lost their power. Mrs. Galkina and her husband have spent their lifetimes studying and protecting Burkhan's world at the Limnological Institute here near the point where the Angara leaves Lake Baikal in southeast Russian Siberia north of Mongolia.

The devotion of the Buryats to the great lake, which is 395 miles long (632 kilometers) and up to 49 miles wide, was hardly misplaced, she said, although they could scarcely have appreciated the full scope of what they worshiped. By any measure, Baikal is a mighty body of water.

Rift in Earth

Occupying a rift in the Earth's crust, it plunges to a depth of 5,314 feet, making it the deepest and the largest lake, with one-fifth of all the fresh water on the surface of the Earth. Its water is so clear that a white disk a foot in diameter is visible to a depth of 120 feet.

Formed about 20 million years ago in a rift between plates of the Earth's surface, Baikal supports 2,681 known types of life, of which 84 percent are endemic, or unique to the lake.

They include the Baikal seal, a silvery gray beast whose presence in the lake remains a mystery, and the golomyanka, a scaleless, almost transparent bullhead consisting largely of a glob of fat rich in vitamin A that can descend to the bottom of the lake and rise to its surface with impunity.

The key to the lake's purity, Mrs. Galkina said, is its high level of oxygen and the relatively constant temperature from top to bottom.

Microscopic Strump  
These conditions nurtured the evolution of a remarkable microscopic shrimp called epishura, which has the valuable habit of

## Union Chief Reported Set To Join Talks

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within a year of getting their degrees.

A senior Solidarity official who is still free said that a political solution to the crisis would have to involve an agreement between "authentic Solidarity leaders" and the authorities. He said any attempt by the government to replace the Solidarity leaders with Communist Party loyalists would be unacceptable.

A government source said Tuesday that "there is room for an independent trade union, independent both of the state employer and of political manipulation."

New Program Predicted

The same source said Gen. Jaruzelski would unveil a social, economic and political program in early January that would include guidelines under which a Solidarity-type union could operate.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in a speech Tuesday in San Francisco, said that more than 100 Soviet officers, including the commander of Warsaw Pact forces, were in Poland getting hourly reports when the Polish military authorities took control on Dec. 13.

Both Mr. Haig and President Reagan have cited the presence of Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Warsaw Pact commander, as evidence of what they view as a major Soviet role in the Polish crisis.

Partial lists of those detained began circulating on Tuesday in Warsaw. They showed that many Solidarity leaders were being held at Strzebiezinek, near Gdansk, and that many leading intellectuals were detained at Drawsko, in the northwestern province of Koszalin.

## EEC's Thorn Ends Visit to Spain and Affirms '84 Entry

Reuters

MADRID — Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, has wound up his first official visit to Spain and said the target date for the Common Market enlargement to Spain and Portugal was still 1984.

Officials in both countries have expressed impatience at the slow pace of entry negotiations, which should be completed in 1982 if they are to join the European Economic Community early in 1984, as they hope.

Mr. Thorn said at a news conference Tuesday that the EEC must first solve its own budget and farming problems before the enlargement. "But I think Common Agricultural Policy problems must be solved in a few weeks," he said.

He said negotiations with Portugal and Spain were conducted independently, but the EEC regarded it as desirable that both should join at the same date. President Francois Mitterrand of France said recently during a visit to Lisbon that Portugal's entry involved lesser economic problems and could be achieved before Spain's.

Circus Fire Kills Animals

ROME — A flash fire in a tent of California Circus killed a crocodile, an ostrich, two large snakes and a number of monkeys here overnight, police reported Wednesday.

## South Africa's Restful Sunday Faces a Sporting Challenge

By Jack Foistic

JOHANNESBURG — Paul Kruger, the founding father of what today is South Africa, believed that Sundays were for prayer, rest and quiet.

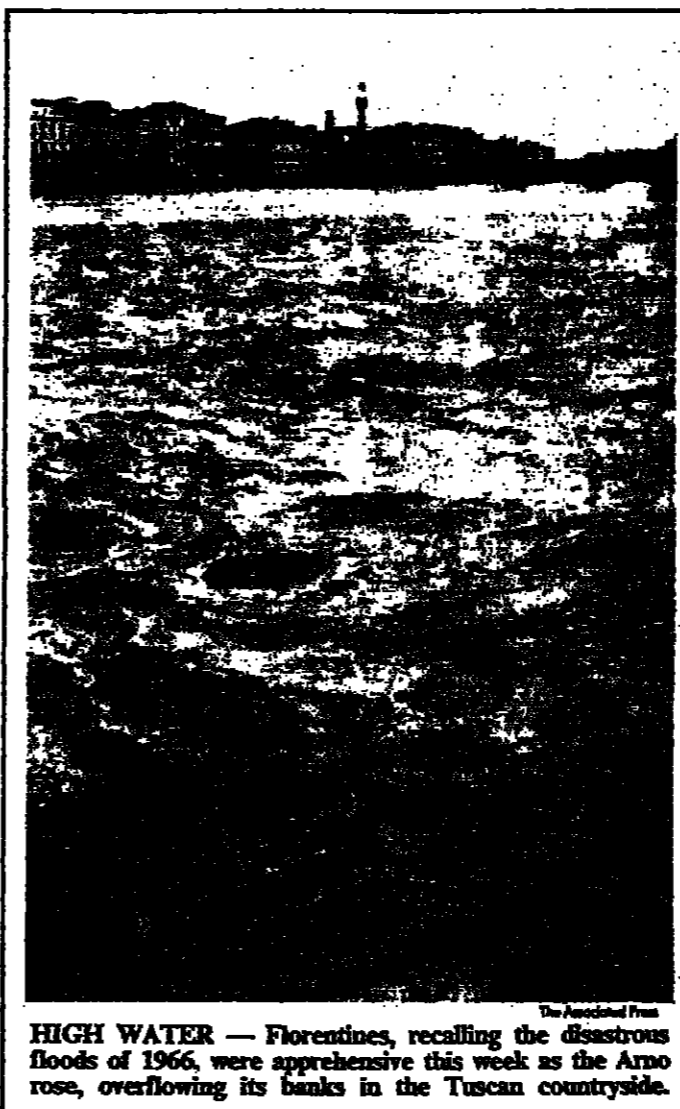
Eighty-five years ago his Transvaal Republic parliament passed the Sabbath law, which prohibited any sports or levity on Sundays and made any exertion — such as cutting the grass — a crime.

The Sabbath restrictions are still law and most of South Africa's Afrikaner whites — 60 percent of the country's white population — still observe the sabbatical restraints with Calvinist zeal.

In the Afrikaner areas, supermarket chains have been largely unsuccessful in their attempts to open their stores to Sunday shoppers. Mon-and-Pop groceries are open on the Sabbath, mainly for black customers, but they are raided by police if they display a can of beer or have a pinball machine on the premises.

Formidable Adversary

Even the genteel lawn bowlers, playing the quietest of games, are chastised if they hold tournaments on Sunday.



HIGH WATER — Florentines, recalling the disastrous floods of 1966, were apprehensive this week as the Arno rose, overflowing its banks in the Tuscan countryside.

## Turkish Leader Plans Elections Late in '83

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Turkey's head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, announced in his New Year's message released Wednesday that his government plans to hold general elections for a new National Assembly late in 1983.

Gen. Evren, who seized power in this NATO country in a coup on Sept. 12, 1980, said the election date will depend on the work of a committee charged with writing a new constitution.

The parliament was dissolved and political activity banned following the coup. "But let me reassure everyone that we are determined to go back to this [democratic] system," Gen. Evren said.

The text of his speech was released to the news media before being televised nationwide.

The Evren government has been under heavy pressure from West European governments to set a timetable on the return to democracy. The European Economic Community is still withholding \$600 million in economic aid until full basic rights and democracy are restored.

"It is impossible to claim that full law and order has been achieved in the country in 1981," he said. "But, remembering the chaos that preceded our [military] operation, we may say that, relatively, it was a tranquil year for the Turkish nation."

Before the coup, political terrorism was claiming at least 25 lives a day in Turkey.

Gen. Evren emphasized that hundreds of "youthful persons" had been rounded up by martial-law authorities in a crackdown on political extremists. He said his government acted against underground organizations because fail-

ure to do so would lead to division and civil war in Turkey.

Gen. Evren said general elections will be held in the fall of 1983, provided there are no "important changes worldwide that may affect" Turkey.

He also disclosed that a national referendum will be held on a new constitution late next year to pave the way for the formation of new political parties and a new election law.

The consultative assembly met for the first time in October and a constitutional committee was formed recently to draft a new national charter.

## U.S. Judge Faces Bribery Charge

The Associated Press

MIAMI — A federal judge has been charged with conspiring to solicit a bribe from two defendants in return for reducing their sentences.

U.S. District Judge Alice Hastings, 45, was indicted Tuesday along with William A. Borders Jr., a prominent Washington attorney. The two were charged with conspiring to solicit a \$150,000 bribe. Neither Judge Hastings, who was appointed by President Jimmy Carter in 1978, nor Mr. Borders was available for comment.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Iraq Claims Air Intrusion by Israel

BEIRUT — Iraq said two Israeli F-15 fighter jets flew 50 kilometers (30 miles) into its airspace Wednesday, but were driven off by Iraqi aircraft.

The official Iraqi News Agency said the jets flew into western Iraq in an area bordering Saudi Arabia. This was roughly the beginning of the recent Israeli bombers were reported to have followed on June 7, when they flew to Baghdad to destroy Iraq's nuclear reactor at Tammuz.

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv declined to confirm or deny the report. "The Israeli Army does not disclose details of its troop movements," he said.

### Syrian Talks With Iranians Delayed

DAMASCUS — Syria announced Wednesday that planned talks with a high-ranking Iranian delegation, reported to be part of an attempt to end the Gulf war, had been postponed until Thursday.

But a joint effort launched by Syria and Kuwait to end the Iran-Iraq war appeared to be gathering speed. Diplomatic sources said Algeria, which mediated between the two warring countries in 1975, was expected to become involved.

### Illinois Court Rules on Ukrainian Boy

CHICAGO — The Illinois Court of Appeals Wednesday reversed a lower-court order that had given the state custody of Walter Polowchak, a 14-year-old Ukrainian boy who ran away from home rather than return with his parents to the Soviet Union.

There were conflicting opinions as to whether the boy will remain in the United States or return to the Soviet Union.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which represents the parents, Michael and Anna Polowchak, said the ruling means the boy will return to their custody. They left for the Ukraine in August. But one of the boy's lawyers said he believes Walter will be able to remain in the United States despite the decision.

Wednesday's order reversed a ruling last year by a Circuit Court judge that removed the boy from the custody of his parents because he ran away from home.

### Blast at Kabul Arms Dump Reported

NEW DELHI — An explosion in a Soviet ammunition dump rocked Kabul on Dec. 23, the eve of the second anniversary of Soviet military intervention into Afghanistan, diplomatic sources said here Wednesday.

They said the ammunition dump was in the Par-e-Amar district of Kabul, which has been the target of persistent attacks by Afghan rebels in recent weeks. The explosion was heard throughout the capital, but the sources had no information on any damage.

Rebels were also reported to have assassinated a senior official in the Ministry of Planning, but the sources did not identify the person or give his rank. Rebel leaflets also were distributed denouncing the Soviet presence and the Soviet-backed government of President Babrak Karmal, in power since the Soviet-backed coup of Dec. 27, 1980.

### Denmark's Premier Presents Cabinet

COPENHAGEN — Caretaker Premier Anker Jorgensen presented a 20-member Social Democratic minority Cabinet to Queen Margrethe II Wednesday, with only three changes from his previous government.

Mr. Jorgensen's Social Democrats lost nine seats in the Danish Folketing in elections on Dec. 8, but they remained the biggest single party, with 59 seats.

The elections led to talks for a majority coalition with the Socialist People's Party and the Radical Party, but the negotiations failed. The last government, also a Social Democratic minority, fell last month over a dispute in parliament concerning economic policy.

### N. Yemen Orders Iran Envoy Home

SANA, Yemen — Iran's chargé d'affaires in North Yemen has been given until Thursday to leave the country, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the diplomat, Hassan Anziani was asked to leave within 48 hours after he had been "caught red-handed while distributing hostile leaflets in Sana's streets." The leaflets criticized North Yemen for supporting Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war and for receiving an Iraqi mission this week.

### British Queen Distributes Honors

LONDON — In her traditional New Year's Honors list to be published on Thursday, Queen Elizabeth II distributed awards to two of the world's fastest runners and to more than 900 other Britons of high and low degree.

With the opposition Labor Party committed to abolishing the House of Lords, the queen once again did not name any hereditary peers. But four Britons received life baronies, entitling them to seats in the upper house, including Sir Charles Forste, who presides over the Trust House Forte hotel chain.

Other baronies went to Sir Crawford Murray Maclehoze, governor of Hong Kong, shipping magnate Sir William Nicholas Cayzer and Sir Ian Rowell, former head of the civil service. Sebastian Coe and Steve Overt, Britain's middle-distance runner and Olympic gold medalist, were made members of the Order of the British Empire.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR  
GUID HOGMANAY TAE YAL  
"sank roo doe noo"  
5 Rue Dounou, PARIS

AP Photo/USA

# Pentagon Panel Finds Some Nerve Gas Basing Should Be Outside U.S.

WASHINGTON — A Defense department advisory panel concluded that "some degree" of basing new nerve gas shells outside the United States might be desirable, but made no recommendation on where they should be put, according to the panel's report.

The participant, Amoretta M. Joebler, denied reports in Britain that her panel had recommended storage of such weapons on U.S. Air Force bases there.

Reuters had quoted Miss Joebler in a dispatch from Washington Tuesday saying that she presented the Reagan administration's views to the board's recommendations seriously.

She said the most compelling reason for basing the bombs in Britain was the need to strike with the gas at the rear of a Soviet Army advance if necessary, Reuters reported.

**Deterrent Aspect**

Miss Joebler, who is deputy assistant secretary of the Army for research, development and acquisition, was a member of a Defense Science Board task force last year. She said the principal job of the task force was "to look at whether the binary bomb was worth pursuing."

The group concluded that it was not a deterrent against possible Soviet use of nerve gas weapons.

In London, Defense Secretary John Nott of Britain said he did not think the United States would seek to deploy nerve gas bombs at its British air bases.

Defense officials who issued his statement refused to elaborate, saying it was not for Britain to comment on U.S. internal decision-making.

At the time of the board meetings, Miss Joebler was not in government service and served on the task force as an outside expert.

The board, she said, does not make recommendations, but its

# Shift on Silos By Air Force Is Reported

**Minuteman-3 Bases Cited for Expansion**

WASHINGTON — The Air Force wants to base the first 40 of a projected 100 MX missiles in Minuteman-3 silos in North Dakota or Wyoming, according to informed sources. The Minuteman-3 silos would be used instead of older Minuteman-2 or Titan silos, which would cost more to modify, the sources said.

The Minuteman-3 silos are favored, sources said, because they have the most modern hardened command and control structure and each missile field contains 150 or more intercontinental ballistic missiles. Thus, they said, choosing a Minuteman-3 field would allow expansion to more than 40 MX missiles. Present plans call for 100 MX missiles to be deployed.

**Multiple Basing**

The Air Force plan has some drawbacks, according to a congressional military specialist who has reviewed it. If the administration decides to harden the Minuteman-3 silos even further, he said Tuesday, it would have to enlarge their size and thus violate the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty that limit the modification of existing land-based silos.

The Air Force originally favored the Carter administration's multiple-basing scheme for 200 MX missiles in Nevada and Utah. But President Reagan canceled the Carter program, and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger ordered the Air Force to come up with plans for placing the giant new ICBM in silos.

The Reagan administration program, announced Oct. 2, called for the production of 100 operational MX missiles, but provided for temporary silo basing for 40 or fewer between now and 1984.

The administration said that by that date it would decide whether additional missiles would go into silos or in two other deployments being studied: in underground silos or aboard continuously patrolling aircraft.

Earlier this month, in an amendment to the fiscal 1982 defense spending bill, Congress directed that the Pentagon study a deceptive basing concept. When the president's MX decision was first announced, Mr. Weinberger said that he wanted to put 36 MX missiles in super-hardened Titan-2 missile silos. The large Titan silos seemed to be a logical place for the MX, because the 19-year-old Titans were going to be retired beginning in October.

**Modifies Directive**

But when it was pointed out that it would cost much more to modify Titan silos, Mr. Weinberger changed his directive to the Air Force, saying the service should also look at using Minuteman silos or even a combination of the two.

The Air Force sent its proposals to Mr. Weinberger more than a month ago and, sources said, is awaiting orders on which plan to put into effect.

An Air Force officer said he believed Mr. Weinberger was waiting for the president to sign the fiscal 1982 defense appropriations bill before moving ahead with plans that would use fiscal 1982 money.

By placing 36 MXs in Titan-2 silos, the Air Force could avoid keeping the program within the constraints of SALT-2. The cost, however, would be \$7.8 billion, according to a Pentagon fact sheet distributed earlier this month on Capitol Hill. That document says that it would cost \$2.2 billion less to deploy 40 MX missiles in Minuteman-3 silos.

Other alternative plans include putting the MXs in older, Minuteman-2 silos in Montana, South Dakota or Missouri. The problem with these silos, sources said, is that they have less sophisticated command and control facilities and less hardening than the Minuteman-3 silos.

If Mr. Weinberger approves the Air Force Minuteman-3 program, sources said, the first missiles could be installed late in 1985 or early 1986 and the entire program could be completed during fiscal 1987, which begins Oct. 1, 1986.



SAVED — Two New York City policemen prevent a youth from jumping from a 250-foot crane at a building site.

# Handicapped in U.S. Face Fund Cuts And Move to Rescind 'Bill of Rights'

By Wayne King  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The nation's handicapped are coming to the end of 1981 — designated the International Year of Handicapped Persons — worse off, in some legislative areas, than they were when the year started.

Programs intended to help them have been battered by the Reagan administration's efforts to cut the budget and reduce the regulatory role of government, by a lack of funds at the local level and by a backlash from politicians who see some of the demands made by the handicapped as too expensive.

"I got one letter that seemed to sum it up," said Dennis Cannon, a transportation specialist in Washington, who helps oversee programs for the handicapped that involve federal funds. "He said, 'Instead of the International Year of Disabled Persons, it should have been the International Year of Dismantling Programs.'"

Mr. Cannon, himself confined to a wheelchair, works in the Office of Technical Services for a small regulatory agency called the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. It is responsible for establishing standards for making U.S. government buildings and federally financed facilities accessible to the handicapped.

Earlier this month, faced with a move to rescind its rules entirely, the board unanimously accepted a revised set of regulations considerably less stringent, and less expensive, than it had ordered.

Earlier, the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia ruled that stringent regulations set down by the Department of Transportation, requiring such

things as wheelchair lifts on buses and elevators on subways, exceeded the intent of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

That act, regarded as something of a "bill of rights" for the handicapped, declared that "no otherwise qualified handicapped individual shall be denied the benefits of any program receiving federal financial assistance."

The two actions, the drastic scaling down of rules and the softening of government, by a lack of funds at the local level and by a backlash from politicians who see some of the demands made by the handicapped as too expensive, resulting primarily from the growing cost of programs to benefit them.

Even while cities are buying special equipment to allow access to handicapped people, the easing of rules has enabled them to cut back drastically on plans for further changes.

The elimination of proposed rules that would have required renovation of older transit facilities and federally leased buildings, including thousands of postal facilities, would save hundreds of millions of dollars each year, federal officials estimated.

While the act provides aids for the blind and deaf, the greatest cost, and thus the greatest controversy, surrounds requirements that facilities be accessible to people in wheelchairs.

Organizations for the handicapped point out that for those in wheelchairs, life in a normal setting is a series of obstacles. They cannot, for example, go up or down stairs, climb curbs, enter revolving doors, board buses, enter many doors or use most toilets.

All of these facilities add dozens of others would have to be redesigned to accommodate the handicapped. But such changes in public places are of no use to a chair-bound shopper who finally makes it to the grocery store — which is private — only to find that the steel posts designed to prevent theft of grocery carts also keep him out of the store.



PROSECUTOR — Leon Silverman has been appointed as special prosecutor to investigate allegations that U.S. Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan was present during an illegal payoff when he was a businessman in 1977.

# Opposition Assails Zia On New Panel

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan's main opposition parties condemned Wednesday an undemocratic and an act of subversion President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's announcement of a nominated first advisory council.

In its first comment on the council, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which groups the country's eight main opposition parties, said it was a device to "hoodwink the nation and the outside world."

Gen. Zia announced the council last Thursday in a nationwide television address. It was his first move to revive civilian rule since he took power in a military coup in July, 1977. During his address, however, he discounted the possibility of free elections in the near future.

Gen. Zia has said that the 350 council members, selected among businessmen, members of professional organizations, women and some politicians, will debate and advise his military government on national issues. They will have no decision-making powers. The council is to hold its first meeting on January 11.

After a secret meeting in Karachi, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy issued a statement saying that Gen. Zia created the council because of a surge in international opposition to military regimes after the imposition of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13.

One key political party in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is the Pakistan People's Party of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the late prime minister, who was deposed by Gen. Zia in 1977 and executed in April, 1979.

Pakistan's political parties, which have been banned since October, 1979, were united in demanding that elections should be held and martial law lifted, the statement said.

# Gandhi Gets Power To Transfer Judges

NEW DELHI — India's Supreme Court Wednesday gave Prime Minister Indira Gandhi new power over the judiciary, by ruling that judges in state courts can be transferred without their consent.

In a 4-3 ruling, India's highest court in effect legitimized the government's long-sought goal of being able to punish uncooperative judges of state high courts by moving them to less sensitive regions.

It was Mrs. Gandhi's second major legal victory this week. The Supreme Court on Monday upheld the National Security Act, which empowers the government to imprison, for up to two years without trial, persons suspected of endangering state security.

# Cardinal Franjo Seper, Key Papal Aide, Dies

liberal theologians Hans Küng of Switzerland and Edward Schillebeeckx of the Netherlands.

Cardinal Seper, who was born in what is now Yugoslavia, was ordained a priest in 1930 and made a cardinal in 1965 by Pope Paul VI. He had been archbishop of Zagreb for eight years when he was summoned to the Vatican post in 1968, to succeed Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani.

With his death, the members in the Sacred College of Cardinals dropped to 124, and an additional one in pectore, or secret, cardinal named by Pope John Paul in June, 1979. Of the 124 cardinals, 15 are older than 80 and therefore ineligible to take part in papal elections.

Archbishop Bezalari Ndabura LONDON (UPI) — The Anglican archbishop of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, Bezalari Ndabura, 51, died Dec. 25 after a heart attack, a spokesman for the church said here Wednesday.

**Bram van Velde**  
PARIS (AP) — Bram van Velde, 86, a Dutch-born painter, died Monday at his home in Gramond, southern France, after a long illness.

His paintings hang in many museums around the world. Books il-



Cardinal Franjo Seper

# U.S. Trying to Expel Taiwan Businessman

By Laurie Becklund  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Wellington P. Cheng, the 33-year-old Taiwanese real estate salesman whose Bel-Air home was burglarized of \$4.5 million in art and jewels last week, faces a deportation hearing next month for alleged visa violations.

Mr. Cheng, who is wanted by Taiwanese authorities for an alleged \$7.5-million fraud, could be sent back to be tried in his homeland, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman Omer Sewell said Tuesday.

The Taiwan government has sought his extradition since shortly after his arrival here in 1979, but U.S. officials turned down the request because the United States has no extradition agreement with Taiwan.

However, Mr. Sewell said, Mr. Cheng has overstayed his visa and was rejected for permanent residency because of his alleged crimes in Taiwan.

David Unrot, an attorney for Mr. Cheng, said the businessman denies any wrongdoing and plans to appear at his hearing to contest his deportation.

Mr. Cheng came to the United States on a business visa in 1979 — shortly before a warrant was issued for his arrest in Taiwan — Mr. Sewell said. He extended the visa once, and when it expired again last Jan. 7, he applied for permanent residency.

But Mr. Cheng failed to leave the country when his petition for permanent residency was denied, and INS investigators traced him to Los Angeles, Mr. Sewell said. He was arrested last June and was released on a \$10,000 bond, pending appeals.

A warrant issued for his arrest in Taiwan in 1979 accuses him of \$970,000 in real estate frauds. However, Mr. Sewell said, subse-

# China Suspends Talks With Russia on Border

By Michael Parks  
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — China has told the Soviet Union that it sees no point in resuming negotiations on their disputed border soon, but did not foreclose new talks with Moscow.

The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that the Soviet ambassador had been told that the deadline in the 12-year border talks gave little prospect of progress, although Peking remains committed to a negotiated settlement.

**Concessions**

"The negotiations aimed at solving the boundary questions had for a long time failed to achieve the results they should have," a ministry spokesman said, quoting from the note given to the ambassador on Saturday. "Adequate preparations should be made before negotiations can be resumed. As to when to resume the negotiations, it can be decided by the two sides through diplomatic channels."

China's reply to a Soviet proposal in September to resume the talks appeared to be intended to elicit some concessions from Moscow or at least to obtain a conciliatory

gesture, diplomats here believe, by holding out the possibility of future talks.

China has eased its own terms somewhat, diplomats say. Last month, Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the Communist Party, told Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of West Germany's Christian Social Union, that the border talks could be separated from the broader bilateral discussions that were broken off with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan two years ago. He also seemed to suggest that China would respond to evidence of a Soviet desire to improve relations.

Peking's criticism of Soviet policies around the world continues without letup, however, and Chinese commentators daily urge vigilance against the expansion of Soviet influence.

In proposing that border talks be resumed, the Soviet Union had offered China a chance to play its "Russian card" by taking advantage of China's unhappiness with the United States over Taiwan and other issues that have not reached the point where it is willing to raise fears in the West of a Chinese-Soviet rapprochement, diplomats here said.

"That is a tactic that, as likely as not, would backfire," a Western diplomat said. "In the United States, the conservatives would say, 'We told you the Chinese were not to be trusted — they're Communists,' and in Western Europe and Japan, other questions would be raised about Peking's reliability as a partner."

An African ambassador added, "The point is, they don't have a Russian card — not if they want us in the Third World to believe the Soviet Union is the greatest threat to world peace and to be shunned."

A Western European diplomat commented, "To say yes to Moscow now in the middle of the Polish crisis would send all the wrong signals and be as inappropriate as continuing the bilateral talks after the Afghan invasion... Yet, Peking does not seem to mind reminding the Reagan administration of the triangular nature of the balance of power."

Soviet diplomats, however, said the reply was what they expected and they see little prospect for early talks beyond the annual exchanges on trade and river navigation.

# Reagan Policies Linked to Curbs On Latin Rights

WASHINGTON — Human rights suffered a drastic setback during the past year in Latin America, according to a report to be issued Thursday by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a liberal research organization representing U.S. religious, trade union and other groups.

"These reverses," it said, "were directly linked to policies adopted by President Reagan" which it said "substituted military, security-related considerations for a genuine concern for human life, with a catastrophic effect on the lives of Latin Americans," it said.

Naming the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala as the area's "worst human rights violators" for the second year, the council accused them of nearly 30,000 civilian deaths. It called the record of Nicaragua "grim," but added: "The Sandinista regime has shown admirable restraint in avoiding violent repressive tactics so common in the region."

The report condemned Cuba for mistreating some of its estimated 1,000 political prisoners, but concluded its record "in no way compares with the brutal practices of such past violators as El Salvador, Guatemala and Argentina."

**Landslide Kills 10 in Peru**

LIMA — A landslide of mud and rocks on Tuesday killed at least 10 persons and injured 60 in the small Andean town of Yanacocha, 120 miles northeast of here, authorities said.

# OBITUARIES

which judges heresies and formerly was known as the Holy Office. Cardinal Seper gave up the position last month after submitting a formal request for retirement. Pope John Paul II then gave the job to Cardinal Josef Ratzinger, former archbishop of Munich.

Under Cardinal Seper, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith took an active role protecting what it saw as the purity of Catholic teaching. The congregation was the main force in strong Vatican criticism in recent years of

**DEATH NOTICE**

Galerie Maeght S.A. regrets to announce the death of BRAM VAN VELDE on December 28, in Gramond (Var), at the age of 86. Private services attended by close family were held at the Arles Cemetery on December 30, 1981.

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## The Perfect Sanction

How nice it would be if the United States had ready a list of perfect sanctions to apply against the Soviet Union for violating international norms. These would bring the Kremlin instantly to its knees, and they would hurt the United States and its friends scarcely at all. You could give no more welcome a holiday gift to your favorite foreign-policy-maker than a full matched set of perfect sanctions.

And now back to the real world. In that dusty realm, all sanctions are imperfect. They hit the Kremlin, though not so hard as to make it buckle. They also impose a cost on the U.S. and Western side. The great powers, in their mutual distrust, have been careful not to make themselves hostage one to the other. The balance of power is a balance of vulnerability, too.

The sanctions against the Soviet Union that President Reagan announced Tuesday should be seen in this context. They will hurt but not cripple the Soviet Union. They will also inflict certain losses upon the United States and Western Europe. It was, however, essential to make clear Moscow's ultimate responsibility for the Polish Army's crackdown on Solidarity. Not to make Moscow pay some price, and not to be ready to accept

some sacrifice themselves, would make Americans collaborators of sorts. Especially is this so while Polish workers, using their chief remaining weapon, withhold their productive labor. U.S. sanctions against Moscow (and Warsaw) will weigh less than the Poles' own resistance to martial law. But Americans cannot let the Polish people struggle on alone.

West Europeans, as well as the Soviets, we trust, will pay close attention to the way Mr. Reagan is proceeding. He has moved deliberately, consulting the allies as he goes. He gave the Soviets fair and discreet warning. What he asks of them is, by any mature standard, reasonable: to abide by their Helsinki word and to allow in Poland a course foreign to official Soviet taste but respectful of legitimate Soviet security interests. He holds out to the Kremlin the carrot of a fuller dialogue as well as the stick of still-tougher sanctions.

In recent years Americans have become decidedly more aware of Europe's greater stake in doing business as usual with the Soviet Union. They will not understand, however, why they should be more concerned than Europeans by the thrust of Soviet-sponsored military power in the heart of Europe.  
THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Into a Monetary Fog

For the past two years, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board has made economic policy — and economic history — by controlling the growth of the nation's supply of money. But as time passes, the technique is rendering itself obsolete. The policy itself is generating responses that make its key indicators ambiguous and unreliable, and no one is more aware of it than the people who run the Federal Reserve. In a speech in Washington this week, Anthony Solomon, the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, described the difficulties now developing and suggested that it won't be long before the country is forced to find another way to steer its monetary policy.

people thought about money, and handled it. Monetary policy assumes that there is a set of constant relationships between the money supply and the operation of the rest of the economy. By carefully controlling the money supply, the theory holds, the government can manage the economy and, in particular, the inflation rate. Mr. Solomon observed that the process seems to be reversing itself — that the Federal Reserve increasingly is able to influence the size of the money supply only by speeding or slowing the growth of the whole economy. High inflation is rapidly teaching people to carry on their businesses with very little or no money, as money is traditionally defined. The rise of new institutions — the money market mutual funds, for example — are rapidly destroying the meaning of the familiar measures of the money supply and are raising unmanageable questions regarding what is to be counted.

Mr. Solomon was delivering a message to the Reagan administration's Treasury Department, among others, and to its resident monetarists. Monetarism holds that inflation can be controlled only one way — by a firm grip on the money supply. The Federal Reserve had traditionally used interest rates as its targets in guiding policy, but high inflation in the 1970s badly skewed them. In late 1979, it turned to the present practice of setting the size of the money supply as its target and letting interest rates go wherever the market took them. The market took them extremely high. Those astonishing rates in turn quickly began to change the ways in which

Mr. Solomon's warning acquires additional importance with President Reagan's decision to let his budget deficits rise. The president is now relying on the Federal Reserve's monetary policy as the country's sole weapon against inflation. The higher the deficits go, the greater the strain on monetary policy will become — as, meanwhile, the wobble in the steering mechanism increases.  
THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Politics of Extradition

Terrorism is playing havoc with the law of international extradition. Two current cases show the need for tightening the United States' rules for dealing with fugitives from criminal charges in another nation. In particular, they illustrate the need to curtail the role of U.S. courts in what is an essentially diplomatic process.

In one case, two years of court battles ended with the deportation of Ziad Abu Eain, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to Israel. He faces trial there for a 1979 bombing in Tiberias that killed two children and seriously injured 36 other civilians. Despite the judicious — indeed, excessive — care that his extradition received in the United States country, the UN General Assembly denounced it, thus showing more anti-Israel sentiment than understanding of extradition principles.

The other case concerns Desmond Mackin, a member of the Irish Republican Army wanted for trial in Britain for the shooting of a British soldier in Belfast. The U.S. Justice Department has appealed a federal court ruling that blocks Mr. Mackin's extradition.

Both cases concern murderous assaults — and protests by the accused that their "political" behavior puts them beyond the reach of extradition treaties. And indeed there is a "political offense" exception in all 90 of the United States' extradition treaties.

Although terrorism can be defined as politically motivated violence, that does not mean terrorist acts qualify for the political

exception. The crime attributed to Mr. Eain was planting a bomb in a crowded market where children were celebrating Independence Day. Shooting a British soldier on plainclothes patrol in Northern Ireland has more political flavor, but still seems unworthy of recognition by law. Granting asylum to either of these fugitives would dangerously legitimize indiscriminate terrorism.

In extensive hearings, the courts properly established that the charges were extraditable offenses under the treaties and that they were supported by enough evidence to establish a probable cause of guilt, by U.S. standards. But in trying to decide whether the crimes were "political," the judges were driven far afield, to inconsistent rulings.

The court that allowed Mr. Eain's deportation delved into Middle East conditions but found no political context for the random violence. The other court held a week of hearings about the Irish troubles and determined, contrary to the official U.S. position, that the Mackin case grew out of a commonly recognized political "uprising."

A better division of labor is provided by the United States' newly ratified treaties with the Netherlands and Colombia. They assign the "political" questions exclusively to the secretary of state. Beyond specific treaties, both the Carter and Reagan administrations have favored amending the general extradition law to the same end. Leaving diplomacy to diplomats provides better, speedier justice.  
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### How to End Chinese Bickering?

At the highest level, the Deng administration has completed the changeover from Maoist extremists to those loyal to his style of pragmatism. At the lower levels, confusion and bitterness remain. Many who were thrown out in the Cultural Revolution have been rehabilitated but have not yet got their old jobs back. Those who have got them back

see their brutal persecutors in the Cultural Revolution unpunished; worse, they find themselves amid junior officials who ostracize or ignore them. How can the bickering be ended? And who can blame the millions who have endured so many political upheavals since 1949 for doubting whether Dengism has come to stay?  
— From The Times (London).

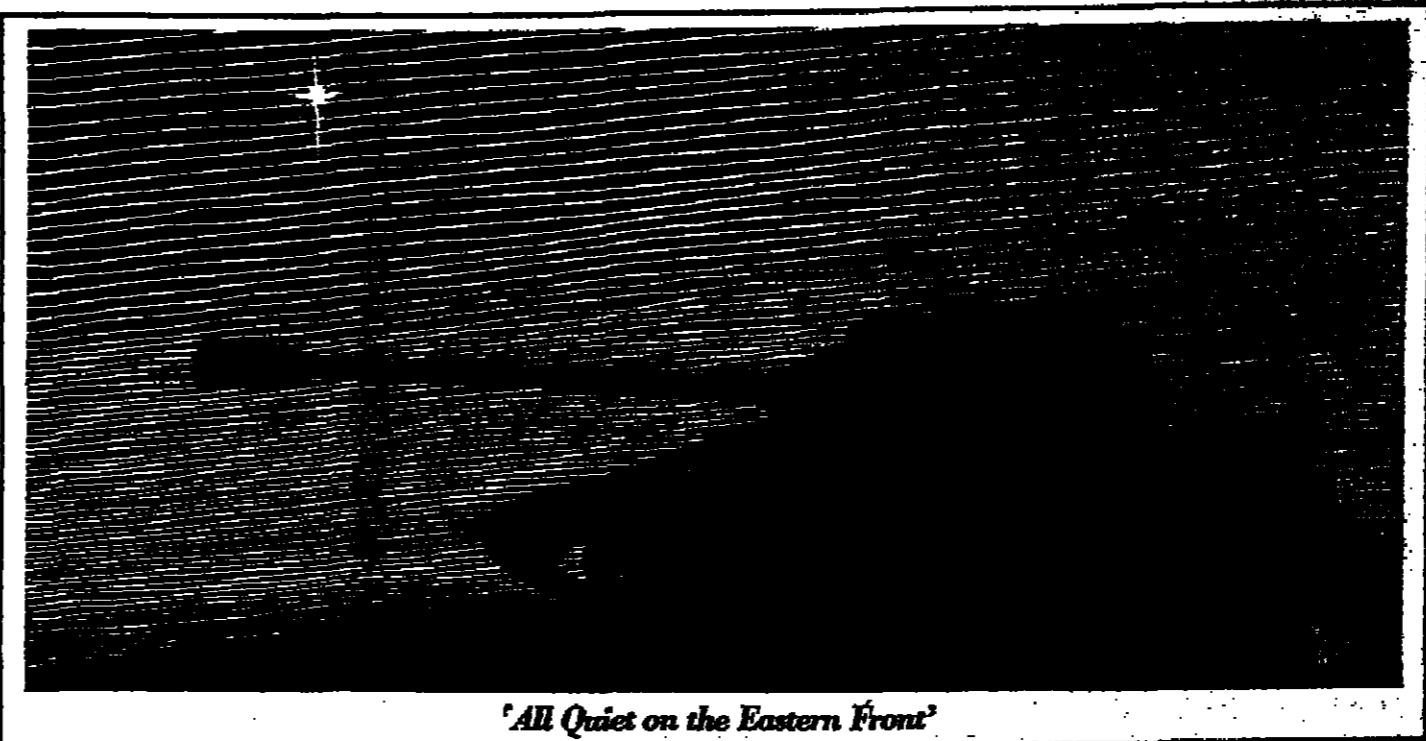
## Dec. 31: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1906: Toxic Margarine

NEW YORK — Ten million pounds of oleomargarine, or butterine, much of it containing poisonous coloring matter and manufactured from disease-breeding fats, has been forced into New York City from New Jersey during the last year. This traffic has been carried on at great profit, while Dr. Thomas Darlington has protested that it is no concern of the Department of Health, of which he is the head. Prosecutions have been brought by the State Agricultural Commission, but with little effect. Oleomargarine is sold without hindrance in all tenement districts and many unscrupulous dealers pass it out as creamery butter at high prices.

### 1931: Finnish Prohibition

HELSINKI — After the two-day Finnish national referendum on prohibition, wet adherents bet 3 to 1 that the dry law will be abolished. A large portion of the electorate, particularly in districts where workers are predominant, abstained from voting. Surprise was caused by the fact that voting was exceedingly slow in the home districts of the Lapland movement, a nationwide organization of extreme conservatives who demanded the immediate repeal of the prohibition law. In the Valamo constituency, which includes the largest Greek Orthodox convent in Finland, many hundreds of monks cast their votes in such rapid succession that the ballots were exhausted on the first day.



'All Quiet on the Eastern Front'

## Ending a Year of Reaganomics:

## Letter of Disillusionment From a Supporter

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — In his amiable way, Ronald Reagan ends his first year as president by striking an optimistic note. He's going to stick with his economic program, certain that it will produce the desired results in the end.

By following his plan, he says, the United States will experience "increasing prosperity and productivity for all." He adds, "That's what our program is aimed to do, and I have every confidence it is going to do it."

Every American joins him in that hope. But this year ends with increasing evidence that many are growing less confident of his leadership. The latest Harris survey, among others, shows Reagan's approval rating below Jimmy Carter's after the same time in office.

Much of this erosion in popular support is inevitable, part of the pattern that makes the modern presidency so difficult. With Reagan, a deeper political problem exists. It involves the belief that, despite his assertions, his program benefits the few at the expense of the many.

Reagan economic program comes from a wide spectrum of society. Not the least, it includes those who voted for Reagan, still want him to succeed, but are becoming disillusioned.

Consider the concern, carefully and thoughtfully expressed, by one Reagan voter in the heart of Reagan country in the West. L.A. (for Ivan Alwyn) Goodall, 73, a driver for more than 50 years ("and I never even had a parking ticket"), who operated a limousine service at the time of his retirement, writes, in longhand, from Fredonia, Ariz.:

Dear Sir: Please may I take the liberty of writing to you and to ask if you would publish the contents of this letter in your newspaper? I realize that if it was sent to any source in the White House that it would not get any further than the person who opened it.

Along with many other people I have a grievance about certain things in the present administration. Re: Social Security and some other programs.

My wife and myself are getting by on a combined income of little more than \$130 per week. Some people are even on a less income than that. One big worry of ours is medical payments. Out of our Social Security we all pay toward Medicare. To help support that we have to pay many more dollars for other insurance, out of the allowance we receive, which cuts our income down considerably. To date we have to pay the first \$60 for doctor's office calls, which I understand is being raised to \$75 in January. On top of this we have to buy the medicine prescribed by the doctor. Just recently my wife had to have a prescription which cost \$35, which is a medication which has to be renewed every few weeks. . . . In January hospital costs on Medicare are being raised by 27 percent which means that supplementary insurance is being increased accordingly.

It grieves me to hear Mr. Stockman and the president say that they will have to make further cuts into various social programs. Many handicapped, mentally de-

fect etc. children and adults are being deprived of education and training which would make them more or less self supporting or less dependent on government help.

Recently, as was very much in the news, Mrs. Reagan was not happy because the chins in the White House did not all match. I wonder, does she realize that many people do not possess even old dishes and . . . do not have sufficient food to put on them? The president has said many times that his family were poor when he was being raised. I wonder just how poor, as he does not seem to have too much feeling now for the poor people.

My wife and myself both voted for Mr. Reagan as we thought he would be good for the country generally. Not realizing that now, he and Mr. Stockman are making the rich richer and the poor poorer. My suggestion would be that when they are discussing cuts, they ought to stop at the top and work down. If all the thousands of government officials would set an example and take a cut in salaries of 1 percent or 2 percent I am sure this would help the economy as much as anything and set an example for others. That would only be a small reduction in their high salaries, but I feel sure would reap a considerable benefit for many poor people. Also if they would cut out their "tax paid" expenses would be another suggestion.

I could go on with many more, but I do feel, as others do, that these mentioned would make the majority of people feel better if they felt that those in the upper income groups were willing to play their part and take cuts.

I trust that I will receive a reply with possibly some comments from you, as to how you feel about these matters.  
Respectfully yours,  
Mr. L.A. Goodall.

I don't know how Mr. Goodall would turn up in the poll figures, if at all, but his words, so temperately expressed, should register in high volume in the White House. Clearly, he's one of the millions who feel something was wrong with the way the country was being run. Like them, he wanted to give the system a shaking to make it better. He's no ideologue, and he doesn't want something for nothing. He expects to take his share in any sacrifices necessary to achieve a new prosperity. But he wants the burden applied equally, and senses — no, believes — that isn't the case.

Comments, Mr. Goodall? You need none, except this. You're right. This program is weighted solidly in favor of the better off, with people like you paying the greater price. But the president doesn't seem to realize it, and that spells more problems for him, and us, in the months to come.  
©1981, The Washington Post.

## Floundering in the Real World

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan did almost everything he said he'd do. But some of it didn't work, and some of it was irrelevant. So the year ends with the administration floundering in triumph.

The reason is that the goals attained by the president were heavily ideological. Since the Reagan ideology bears scant relation to the real world, his successes make only slight progress on the true problems of stagflation in the economy and declining U.S. influence abroad.

Cutting the role of government was the top item on the president's ideological agenda, and he delivered with a vengeance. About \$35 billion was cut out of the 1982 budget. The Energy and Education departments are on the way to extinction. So, for all practical purposes, are many regulations that industry found burdensome, and not a few social programs.

Reducing taxes was a second item on the list, and once again Reagan delivered handsomely. He not only put through Congress a record cut in individual income taxes, he also instituted a fundamental change in the system — indexing of tax brackets after 1983.

Rebuilding the military and reaffirming U.S. support for foreign friends were other objectives on which Reagan showed well. The military budget that passed through Congress constitutes a peacetime record.

Curbing inflation also figured large in the Reagan rhetoric, and the Consumer Price Index, which rose by more than 13 percent in 1980, is probably going to show an increase of less than 10 percent this year. But the impetus for the drop came almost entirely from the Federal Reserve Board. Evidence of its predominant influence lies in two associated developments that the Reagan administration neither sought nor expected.

Recession is one. Gross national product limped along during the first three quarters of the year, and fell sharply in the last quarter. Unemployment rose to 8.4 percent, and looks like going higher.

Budget deficits are the second unexpected development.

The recession has curtailed tax receipts severely, and is going to raise expenditures for such items as unemployment insurance. The deficit, which the administration had hoped to reduce from about \$40 billion in fiscal 1982 to zero in 1984, now appears to be growing from more than \$100 billion in 1982 to more than \$150 billion in 1984.

Both for psychological reasons, and because of the drain on credit, deficits of that size promote inflation. As matters stand now, the recovery apt to follow the present recession will also see a surge in inflation. The Fed will have to hold credit tight, aborting prosperity.

Escape from that plight is possible, but only if Reagan, in the interest of cutting deficits, eats his words about raising taxes or cutting military spending. The effort to make the president swallow his ideological pride on those issues explains the recent floundering in Washington.

Foreign countries have not failed to notice the floundering. Nations ready to muffle differences of opinion when Reagan seemed master of his own house have recently begun to give louder voice to discord.

The European allies have made known their distaste for the bellicose style of the administration's military buildup — and for some of its particular features. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has cried to the heavens his deep suspicion of the administration's rapprochement with the Arab world. The Arabs, including Saudi Arabia, have responded by moving away from the strategic consensus the Reagan administration hoped to build as an approach to peace.

Without close support from the European allies and relative calm in the Middle East, the United States has little leverage against the Communist world. The president in his Christmas message struck on the issue of Poland the firm line dear to his ideological constituency. But as a practical matter, Russia comes away with more time to do its dirty work, and the Poles get a candle in the window  
©1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## An Israeli Presence vs. Annexation in Golan

By Haim Shur

TEL AVIV — The Golan Heights is especially significant to Israelis. In contrast to attitudes toward the West Bank, which involve considerations of security mingled with historical attachments and avowals of a supposed divine right, sensitivity toward the Heights stems from security considerations alone.

The recently adopted Knesset measure to extend Israeli law to the Golan Heights is causing Israel infinite harm. Syria has not, to date, showed any willingness to enter into peace negotiations with Israel. On the contrary, every statement or action by Damascus indicates just the opposite. But, to this very day, Syria has adhered to the 1974 truce agreement between Syria and the United Nations and Israel, and every six months it reaffirms this agreement, which provided the basis for having UN forces monitor the 1973 cease-fire.

In reality, Israel controls the Heights and will continue to do so as long as no other agreement is reached between Syria and Israel. The law recently enacted makes no practical difference. It certainly does not improve Israel's administrative and military hold on the Heights. Moreover, it encourages extremism in the Arab world, hands diplomatic weapons to Israel's enemies and weakens prospects of negotiations with Syria. In addition, it is especially embarrassing to Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel despite the risk of strained relations with other Arab countries.

What prompted the Likud government to initiate a law that, from all aspects, is highly negative? If we examine both foreign- and

domestic-policy considerations, a common denominator is the government's lack of understanding of Israel's status in the global alignment in general and the Middle East in particular.

Another explanation is the government's desire to prove to Israeli hawkish that it is not a government of retreat but rather one that knows how to annex when it wants to. Beyond this, the Likud government has allowed declaratory acts — which lean on "historical and divine rights" — to replace coherent policy and political know-how.

Although the Begin government recently won two no-confidence votes, those votes clearly showed the narrowness of the parliamentary margin that the government enjoys. This narrowness is reflected in public opinion on fundamental issues of Israeli politics — the economy and society. Furthermore, there is evidence in recent Israeli history that yesterday's

doves become today's hawks and that today's hawks may become tomorrow's doves. This happened in the case of Camp David; it might happen again. What happens if Israel needs in future peace negotiations change attitudes toward the Golan Heights?

If Israel reached a point where no option except a painful compromise remained, it might lose many of its bargaining cards — losses that would have been avoidable if the government had not adopted extremist positions.

There is an ancient Hebrew saying: "Wanting too much leaves you with nothing."

This, unfortunately, is the lesson of the policy — if it can be termed a policy — that the present government is pursuing.

Haim Shur, former editor of the daily Al Hammar, is international secretary of the United Workers Party of Israel, which is in the opposition Labor alignment. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Pressures For Bomb In India

By Jonathan Power

NEW DELHI — India's nuclear bomb lobby has many voices. There are those who feel that nuclear weapons are simply "currency of power." India will always be regarded as a second-rate developing country until it has its nuclear arsenal. China earned Nixon's respect when it went nuclear. India should do the same.

Then there are those Indians who feel that over the long run it is China that poses the most serious threat to India's security and for that reason alone a deterrent capability is a prime necessity. But by far the most popular lobby for nuclear weapons comes from those who watch with trepidation Pakistan's move toward the day when it explodes its first nuclear device — maybe less than a year away.

This is a popular issue in India and there are many who feel that Indira Gandhi will not be able to hold the tide, that she will be forced by the sheer weight of public opinion to order, at best, a repeat of India's 1974 explosion — which technically was a peaceful device — or, at worst, something with more obvious and visible military implications.

Mrs. Gandhi maintains that she will not be "pushed around by public opinion in that way." At the same time she makes clear that she sees no good reason why Indian scientists should not be allowed to experiment with nuclear explosions for "scientific purposes."

### Opinion Roused

The fact of the matter is that Indian opinion is already roused. The decision of the Reagan administration to massively rearm Pakistan and to do away with the Sino-US agreement, which denied Pakistan aid and military support as long as there was evidence that it was going nuclear, has convinced many doubters that India is becoming dangerously isolated.

How different it was only three years ago. Then, although it was known that Pakistan had embarked on its nuclear program, there was good reason to believe that the Indian government of Morarji Desai might actually sign the "Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty." At the very least, India would agree to making a formal pledge not to build nuclear weapons, together with acceptance of regular outside inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

But the United States, instead of concentrating its energy on giving Desai the room for maneuver he required, began pressuring him with the 1978 Nonproliferation Act, which in effect mandated that India should receive no more supplies of enriched-uranium unless it opened up all its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

This backed India into a corner. If Desai had made a formal commitment to renounce nuclear weapons it would have been interpreted as succumbing to U.S. pressure.

From then on, it was all downhill. The superpowers made little or no progress on disarmament, which had been long-standing pre-condition for India — and eventually for the signatories of the nonproliferation treaty — agreeing to forgo nuclear weapons. Then, following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the United States made the decision to rearm Pakistan. Now the indications are that India should receive no more supplies of enriched-uranium unless it opened up all its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

### Uranium Pact

This, however, is only part of the story. At the same time that the Reagan administration has been pushing through Congress its arms program for Pakistan and fighting for the lifting of the Sino-US agreement, it has been putting renewed pressure on New Delhi, indicating that it will terminate its agreement to supply India with enriched uranium.

This would cut what remains of the umbilical cord between the United States and India. While the uranium agreement is intact, India feels duty-bound not to bring into active service its own reprocessing plant, which would have the capacity to produce significant amounts of bomb-grade uranium.

The Carter administration had managed to wring out of Congress a temporary reprieve. The Reagan administration, apparently, does not feel it can do the same.

In Indian eyes, this is nonsense. If Reagan can persuade Congress to lift its restrictions on Pakistan, which is actively building a nuclear device, then surely it can persuade Congress to lift its restrictions on India, which isn't.

U.S. diplomacy in southern Asia seems to be hopelessly flawed. There has never been a good agreement for ending dictatorial Pakistan at the expense of alienating democratic India. But certainly not if the only outcome is to drive Mrs. Gandhi right into the arms of the nuclear bomb lobby.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

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# The Race to Exploit Antarctica

## As Nations Compete for Food and Energy Resources, Lure of Riches Vies With Spirit of Safeguards Treaty

By Robert Reinhold

**A MUNDSCOTT SOUTH POLE STATION, Antarctica** — Just 20 years ago, a landmark international treaty set aside the Antarctic continent for scientific and other peaceful purposes "forever" and declared it immune from international discord.

Now, tensions over the fate of the world's last unexploited continent are rising rapidly. The treaty nations realize that Antarctica and its shelf may soon be ripe for commercial development to help satisfy worldwide demands for new food and energy sources.

The treaty is kept alive by a fear among the 14 signatories that the United Nations or another international body will get involved if they fail to resolve Antarctica's political future among themselves. Last July, meeting in Buenos Aires, officials of the 14 countries agreed to develop a regime governing mineral exploitation "as a matter of urgency."

The agreement is just one of many indicators that the heroic age of intrepid explorers and scientists has ended. The continent is now almost fully mapped and explored.

Last winter, the crew members at this station installed in their exercise room a whirlpool bath in which they luxuriated in warm water while gazing up at these words on the wall: "Great God! This is an awful place." The inscription mocked the last words of Capt. Robert F. Scott, the British explorer who wrote them in his journal before freezing to death returning from the pole in 1912.

### Souvenirs for Tourists

Today the pole is served by almost daily Hercules C-130 flights, carrying fresh vegetables and other supplies from McMurdo Station, the main American base 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) north of here. McMurdo itself has expanded into a true city with a summer population of 1,000, a 24-hour FM radio station, a television station, 800 telephones, two airfields and 130 buildings.

Before the summer ends in February, the supply store expects to sell 16,000 souvenir T-shirts and sweatshirts emblazoned with penguins and icicles and nearly 3,000 stuffed toy penguins at \$11 apiece to Navy personnel, scientists, civilian construction workers and a long list of visitors and tourists.

### Eagerness for a Stake

The promise of riches seems bright enough that many countries are making heavy new investments to establish their presence here and to make resource surveys this southern summer.

West Germany offers a case in point. So eager was the Bonn government to install a permanent Antarctic station before the Buenos Aires meeting that the station was set up 750 miles (1,250 kilometers) from the intended spot because the ship carrying it could not break through the ice in time.

The West Germans are also building an \$80-million ocean research vessel, and the Japanese National Oil Corp. is beginning the second year of a three-year search for undersea oil. Even Poland, for all its domestic and economic troubles, has been pursuing an ambitious research program, with emphasis on exploiting krill, the tiny shrimplike creatures that are so abundant in Antarctic waters and hold the promise of tripling the world fish catch.

Meanwhile, the Russians have ringed the continent with seven all-year stations, and it is widely suspected in Western countries that they are trying to become the dominant political power on the ice. The United States has only four permanently manned stations.

Such countries as China, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil and Taiwan have also shown new interest.

### Spirit of Treaty

The United States retains, despite budget cuts in Washington, the most ambitious research program here. This season, the National Science Foundation, which is primarily responsible for the U.S. presence, will deploy 287 scientists on 81 studies of Antarctic glaciology, geology, weather and upper-atmosphere physics.

Among scientists, the spirit of the Antarctic treaty, which calls for scientific cooperation and free exchange of information, persists. Indeed, despite the chill in Soviet-U.S. relations, 13 American scientists are working aboard the Soviet vessel *Mikhail Somov*.

A steady stream of Russian, Chinese, French, Australian, New Zealand and other scientists is welcomed at McMurdo, Pole, Palmer, Northern Victoria Land and other U.S. outposts.

The prospect of commercial exploitation is not entirely welcome to the scientists, who have long held de facto title to this property. But they seem largely resigned to it.

"There is a lot of unease," said Donald Sineff, a seal expert from the University of Minnesota. "It is inevitable exploitation will take place, but I remain optimistic we can set up guidelines and rules first."

How soon exploitation will come is a matter of speculation, and predictions are vulnerable to swings in world commodity prices.

"As far as we know, there are no oil or mineral deposits in the Antarctic that are extract-

able with present technology at today's prices," said James H. Zumberge, a geologist who is the president of the University of Southern California.

"So we are dealing with an academic question for the moment," said Mr. Zumberge, the U.S. delegate to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, an international body studying the possible environmental consequences of large-scale exploitation of the continent.

"But God knows what would happen if the Middle East oil was shut off again. It was not too long ago that people said it was impossible to exploit Arctic gas and oil."

### Mining Potential

What kind of resources might the Antarctic wastes yield, and in what quantities?

Geologists know that the continent has a close geological affinity to South Africa, South America and Australia, all of which evolved from the same supercontinent as Antarctica and have valuable mineral deposits.

About a dozen potentially mineable minerals, including coal and ores of copper, lead, gold and iron, are believed to lie in the trans-Antarctic mountains. A particularly promising area is the Dufek Massif, a layered rock mass similar to formations in Ontario and South Africa that are rich in nickel, chromium, platinum and copper. But none of these commodities are yet so scarce that there is serious talk of mining them here.

One Antarctic resource — krill — is already being harvested by the Soviet Union, Japan and Poland for human and animal consumption. Total annual catch is about 200,000 tons, but the potential has been estimated as high as 150 million tons.

### Speculative Estimates

The most enticing prospect is oil. Attention is focused on the western Antarctic continental shelf in the Ross, Bellingshausen and Weddell seas, parts of the shelf once contiguous with the extensive oil fields between Tasmania and Australia before the Southern Hemisphere continents drifted apart. Highly speculative estimates of the Antarctic reserves run to 50 billion gallons or more, even though there is no proof of any oil at all.

Little was known about these resources when the Antarctic treaty was negotiated in 1959 and signed in 1961.

"My profession is geology, and I would not give a nickel for all the mineral resources I know in Antarctica," Laurence M. Gould, chairman of the National Academy of Science's committee on polar research, told a congressional hearing in 1960.

## To the U.S., a Laboratory for Basic Research

### To Some Nations, a Potential New Ground for Oil and Gas Prospecting

**McMURDO STATION, Antarctica** — Every so often on these bright summer days, a small dynamic explosion shakes the frozen Ross Sea, sending shock waves across the ice of McMurdo Sound. The waves are reflected from the Earth's crust deep below the sound and are picked up by receivers set up at intervals along the ice by Lytle D. McGinnis, a geophysicist.

The goal, said Mr. McGinnis, of Northern Illinois University, is to recreate the "tectonic history" — the story of the Earth's crust and the forces that made it what it is — of this region and its nearby mountains. But he agreed that the work could be used to search for oil and, indeed, he has found 2-mile (3.2-kilometer) deep sediment deposits under the sea floor that strongly suggest the presence of hydrocarbons. Real oil prospecting, though, would require far more sophisticated equipment than he has, Mr. McGinnis added.

Across the Antarctic continent, in the Weddell Sea, the Japanese have just that. There, the *Hakurei Maru*, a vessel strengthened to cope with ice and sent by the Japan National Oil Corp., is exploring the sea bottom with an advanced seismic method called "multichannel common depth point" profiling.

The Japanese make no intellectual pretenses about what they are up to. They are looking for oil, not scientific knowledge.

The contrast between Mr. McGinnis's academic work and that of the Japanese sharply shows the differences in approach between the United States and many other countries toward this largely unworked continent. The United States has long treated it as a unique pristine laboratory for basic research into geological history, weather and atmospheric physics. Other countries, like Japan — perhaps more pressed to develop new food and energy sources — see it as a potential new ground for exploitation.

"The United States is a bit gun-shy about undertaking anything that looks like exploitation," said Charles R. Bentley, a geophysicist from the University of Wisconsin, a leader in Antarctic research.

### U.S. Policy Review

The growing international interest in Antarctica has spurred debate in Washington over the American role here. This, coupled with the mounting costs of operating in this harsh environment at a time of budget stringency, has raised some fundamental questions about how best to maintain the American presence in the Antarctic.

In Washington, the National Security Council has completed a review of U.S. policy and forwarded it to President Reagan for a decision. At issue is which agency is best suited to represent U.S. interests here and what is the best means of doing it.

The National Science Foundation, which was designated a decade ago by President Richard M. Nixon as the leading agency in Antarctica, has become increasingly uncomfortable with its role in Antarctica and the enormous burden imposed by its shrinking budget. The Antarctic programs amount to nearly 10 percent of the agency's budget.

The foundation's leaders have argued — over considerable internal dissent — that since science is only a vehicle for maintaining U.S. strategic and diplomatic interests here, the Department of Defense, presumably through the Navy, or some other agency should assume most of the costs of operations.

It is unclear whether the Reagan administration will agree to this. The Navy does not con-

sider Antarctic operations a very high priority and is not likely to resist this.

Meanwhile, pressures are growing for a more directed scientific program that would gather information that would put the United States in a better position to control whatever economic resources might ultimately be found here.

### Change in Research Sought

"We are operating on a policy guidance that is 10 years old. A lot of things have changed since then," said Philip Smith, former head of the Antarctic program who is now executive director of the National Research Council at the National Academy of Sciences. He argues that it is now time to emphasize research aimed at mineral exploration and the harvesting of krill and other marine food sources.

"The cost of the present basic research policy is that other countries might find the resources first because many other governments do not make as careful a distinction as we do between basic research and exploration," said Deborah Shapley, who has spent two years examining Antarctic policy under a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

John Slaughter, director of the foundation, concedes that the United States has not taken an aggressive posture on Antarctic resources.

"But to some extent this is deliberate," he said. "We have not felt it is economically justified to spend much money because we are not suffering the same kinds of resource supply problems as other countries," he said.

Edward P. Todd, head of the science agency's division of polar programs, defended the relatively conservative basic research approach of the American program. "It will be a long time before anyone makes a dime on Antarctic minerals," he said. "We must first understand the structure of the continent. We are not prospecting for oil. But without a good understanding of the geology we cannot find oil."

Moreover, Bernhard Lenz, chief of polar ocean programs for the foundation, says that unlike West Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries, the United States does not have protein shortages that would push it to seek new fishing grounds. "There are not out-of-work American fishermen straining to get down here," he said.

U.S. Antarctic science efforts have flourished in recent years as the byproduct of an arrangement whereby the National Science Foundation, primarily a domestic agency that supports university research, was given a foreign policy role in the American operations here. As a result, the naval support forces that provide transportation and other logistic backup report to the National Science Foundation. This arrangement has produced some tension.

### U.S. Dominance

The science agency owns six ski-equipped Hercules C-130 planes, which are capable of landing on ice sheets and are operated by the U.S. Navy. In addition, scientists have been aided by Navy helicopters, allowing them to probe vast areas of the Antarctic mountains.

This has given the United States scientific dominance over much of the continent. This year, for example, dozens of scientists from several countries have mounted a major geological and glaciological reconnaissance of the mountains of Northern Victoria Land. They operate out of an American-run camp in a basin within the mountains.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to maintain a station, named Siple, at the base of the

Antarctic peninsula, 1,300 miles from here, a spot that has some of the worst weather in the world. But the station is kept because it occupies a unique spot where a key portion of the Earth's magnetic field intersects the globe. Siple is therefore crucial to experiments on upper atmosphere physics.

The efforts have paid off. Antarctic research has provided invaluable clues to world weather patterns and given the conclusive evidence for the theory of continental drift. Other work is examining how Antarctic animal and plant life adapt to this extreme environment, while glaciologists are seeking clues to what causes the ice cap to advance and retreat.

But the growing cost of maintaining such an extraordinary scientific effort — whose practical dividends are long term — are beginning to take their toll. In the 1981 fiscal year, \$8.8 million went to research on Antarctica. The logistic support, although the line is hard to draw. In the 1982 budget, research will drop to \$7.5 million and support will grow to \$62.6 million. Reportedly the 1983 research budget will be still tighter, and National Science Foundation officials are making plans to cut back.

The foundation is attempting to minimize the loss of science by trying to absorb future budget cuts in the logistics. "It would be a very embarrassing posture for the United States to reduce itself to just a presence in the Antarctic," said Francis S.L. Williams, chief scientist for the foundation's Polar Science Division.

### Cuts Foreseen

Thus, according to Alfred N. Fowler, deputy head of the Polar Division, the agency may eliminate the annual winter fly-in to resupply the crew of 100 or so that winters here. The number of Hercules cargo planes may drop from six to four, and plans for a new ship-based oceanographic and seismic program next year may be abandoned. As it is, the United States has no ice-hardened vessel for such research, a major priority of other countries.

"What it really boils down to is what the State Department feels is the appropriate expression of national interests," said Mr. Slaughter, the National Science Foundation director.

Bureaucratic and budget matters are complicated by the larger question of what kind of scientific research should be done, and whether resource exploration should be emphasized. To some extent it is an institutional issue. The National Science Foundation traditionally operates mainly by funding unsolicited research proposals from individual scientists. Therefore, it may not be well equipped to mount a more targeted resource program — the kind of work normally done by private companies.

For example, the science agency supports excellent research on the ecosystem and life cycle of Antarctic krill and other living resources here. Other countries, however, are concentrating on means of processing the creature into palatable foods and measuring their abundance. It is the difference between science and exploitation.

R. Tucker Scully, director of the State Department's Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, is chairman of the Antarctic Policy Group, an interagency panel. He said that the government was looking into means of involving other government agencies and possibly private companies in Antarctic research to encourage more oil and other resource exploration.

—ROBERT REINHOLD



An ice cave near McMurdo Station, the main American base.

annual movement of the ice pack would probably limit offshore drilling to the brief summer.

The difficulties are not insurmountable, said John Garrett, an official with the Gulf Oil Corp. in Houston who serves on the State Department's Antarctic Advisory Committee.

"But we would have to find an awful lot of oil to support commercial production, a darn good field similar to the North Sea," he added.

Moreover, important environmental questions remain unresolved. A panel convened by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research in 1979 was cautious about raising environmental alarms, saying much more research was needed. But it raised the possibility that

oil spills could endanger the krill population and that drilling operations could interfere with penguin breeding, which takes place mainly on the limited land that is exposed in summer.

All these uncertainties do not seem to have cooled the international fervor.

"There has been a change in perceptions, and regardless of how useful Antarctica really is for resources, most governments now are mostly concerned about resources," said Deborah Shapley, author of the forthcoming book, "Antarctica in a Resource Age," written under a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

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# The Stage: Broadway Lessons of 1981

By Walter Kerr  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — It was not the best of times. It was not the worst of times. It was a time when the old pros walked on from the wings and showed us all how to do it, no hands. Taken in this light, the theatrical year 1981 proved to be something of an education. Let us list 10 of the players and/or playwrights who gave lessons:

• Jessica Tandy had no business doing what she did in "Rose." She's going to make it all the harder for all the people who can't back it. Consider this: she was going to have lunch — or was it tea? — with her schoolteacher daughter, played by Glenda Jackson, who constituted a formidable competition; and the bitterly bored Jackson was not going to talk to mother. Which meant that Tandy had to talk to herself, about how she hated Bingo, about how she hated propositions to babysit when the babies were twice as big as she. The chitter-chatter of an empty life. The other thing she was up against was that British playwright, Andrew Davies was only going to let her onstage twice during the otherwise uninteresting goings-on, and then only for a few minutes at a time. Well, it turned out to be another day all the way. Not only did the actress bring a completely photographed world onstage with her, she rode the grocers she shopped at — but she managed a miraculously elusive transaction the second time she popped in. She wound up describing, with a kind of guilty glee, the sly sexual relations she'd had with her husband. "It doesn't matter what I say now, does it?" she asked, suddenly realizing how easily sex could be talked about once there wasn't any. Tandy purloined the mass.

• In Bill C. Davis' "Mass Appeal," Milo O'Shea plays a parish



Tandy: Purloining the play.

priest, and often during the robust evening we watch him climb into his pulpit. Each time he ascends his rostrum we become freshly aware of the extraordinarily difficult double-image O'Shea is offering. He is enormously entertaining, wringing his eyebrows when the organist prevents him from beginning a sermon by absent-mindedly playing on too long, or introducing a young seminarian as having "a certain James Dean quality." He's wry, tolerant, friendly and funny — and all the time we're aware that he's selling his soul in order to earn the reputation of being wry, tolerant, friendly and funny. We see him in his black moods: tumbling drunkenly over a chair, letting himself be backed into a corner from which he can only cry out to the seminarian, "If you want to become a priest — lie!" But we never stop liking him, never stop seeing him as he wants to be seen, never lose sympathy for the tormenting yes-no of his life. Author Davis has been lucky to find a performer capable of charming us even as we are being warned against charm.

• It's hard to say just who is trying to teach us the most in "Nicholas Nickleby" — it may be Charles Dickens — but the two men who have kept 42 actors spinning from stage right to stage left, and from enunciation left to enunciation right, deserve a magnum of applause. They are directors Trevor Nunn and John Caird, and they have succeeded in avoiding a gridlock. They have also managed to make certain every actor makes himself swifly indelible. But there's another point here. Nicholas himself is played by Roger Rees who, being at center stage more than anyone else, may prove a discharge to him. There are so many new faces, or makeups, turning up minute by minute and hour by hour that the audience is being diverted, freshly enchanted and inclined to forget that the whole tumble is being held together and propelled by Rees. He is, after a time, taken for granted. Watch him.

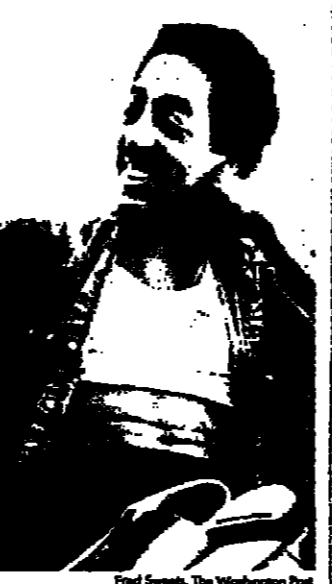
• Thinking of Rees and all his energy reminds me of Al Pacino and all his energy, as applied this year to David Mamet's "American Buffalo." The special thing about Pacino is his revelation that energy can be sad. I never think of it that way. Say "energy" and I think "exuberance" or "drive." In "American Buffalo" Pacino was rarely still, rarely quiet, never hesitant, with eyes blazing and every nerve on the move. He did have "drive," and it was radiating into a great stone wall. We were looking at entropy itself, at total waste in an almighty hurry, and we learned to feel sorry for the man being consumed. An original vision, strikingly executed.

• Lena Horne is an idea whose time has come. The lady has plainly spent years husbanding side gifts, special gifts, gifts no one ever wanted her to use before and now she has put them all together to say who and what she is. Who she is you can only find out by seeing her. What she is is staggering. It is nice to have been present in the time of Lena Horne.

• Before the Vivian Beaumont at Lincoln Center decided to spend another few million dollars tearing itself all apart (I hope they get it right this time), it produced Woody Allen's "The Floating Light Bulb," and I find that this is one of the not-quite-right plays of 1981 that keeps tapping me on the shoulder. I mean, I keep turning around expecting to see Jack Weston or Beatrice Arthur or Brian Backer or Allen in person proudly announcing that the little things that allied the entertainment have all been tidied up and it's ready for immediate revival in some building that isn't being torn apart. I'll keep looking. I know there's something back there.

• Gregory Hines isn't the only dancing-singer star in "Sophisticated Ladies" (though I think he's the only such star who also opens the second half by thrashing the daylight out of the drums). He is, however, the show's greatest master of silence and empty space, two things tap dancers don't use much. He's wonderful backing up into a noiseless void, or finding a step that may not be there. There's not only a tap in this world; there is also anti-tap. He shows you both, beautifully.

• Claudette Colbert did not have much luck with her vehicle this season (it was called "A Talent for Murder" and the murder it had), but she performed a significant service — a service we may have been too distracted by her eternal youth and good looks to take note of. She spoke clearly without having to push. No doubt you suppose that technical equipment of that sort should be used every performer on a Broadway stage. But things just don't work out that way, and I'm not only thinking of the mumbler. We've been mumbering about them for years. There is also the group that has decided not to mumble anymore, and that has achieved its goal by shouting. So the shouters arrive at approximately the same effect as the mumbler: All the words tend to run muddily together again. Colbert, meantime, with what seems like constant secret amusement, simply phrases intelligently, and distracts you from her easy, precise articulation by seeming to talk with her eyes. Did you ever catch yourself watching her eyes for the message? Probably got it, didn't you?



Hines: Tap and anti-tap.

• Most of us, I think, are properly grateful for any new playwright who shows promise. Half the time we're willing to settle for the promise. But there's always the danger that if we settle for the promise, the playwright may, too, the results could be damaging. What we really ought to have, then, is a celebratory rite to say that a dramatist has at last lived up to his promise, that he is no longer among the near hopefuls. If we were in the habit of pausing for such formal recognition, we'd have done it this year the moment Charles Fuller's "A Soldier's Play" opened. Earlier Fuller had come on poster-board with the exciting "Brownsville Raid." He'd sprung around and added a genuinely touching strain to the melodrama of "Zoom and the Sign." But these trial flights, good as they were, still had an air of tentativeness about them, corners and bits of background that weren't yet painted in. "A Soldier's Play" seems to me rock-solid, briskly and economically peopled by dimensional blacks, wittes and psychological insights caught between. The work is tough, tense and fully realized — and so its author should be told.

• Most of the many times she's come to visit us, Katharine Hepburn has spoiled us rotten by turning up on stage bold, bossy and beautiful. In "West Side Waltz" she's still bossy, and as bold as she can be while tottering around on canes and walkers. But she is trying hard to convince us she's not all that beautiful, what with her ratty brown cardigan and the untidy gray hair. What she's after this time is got honesty, the reflective truth behind all the bravura. And she gets what she's after, every ounce of it. Except she doesn't fool us. She winds up bold, bossy, honest and beautiful. It's called, in some circles, magic.

# Theater in England: A Lack of Excitement

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — After the Arts Council cuts of last year perhaps the greatest theatrical achievement of 1981 was sheer survival. In a year of persistent gloom and a curious lack of excitement or enthusiasm, the major casualties here have been less than forecast. True, we have lost the Old Vic as a permanent classical house. Towards the fringe the Round House, Riverside and the Menzies have all lost ground. In the West End, too, many houses have been too dark for too long (when do you last recall the Royal Drury Lane announcing as their next attraction a solo show five months away?). But what seems to be most lacking is any sense of a coherent policy for the 1980s.

Certain theaters still have a definable idea of what they are doing and where they are going. David Aukin at Hampstead and the management of the Bush Theatre, for example, are both still managing on minimal budgets to run playhouses with a distinct style. The Royal Shakespeare Company is still rolling superlatively along tracks laid down 20 years ago by Peter Hall, while ironically it is the failure to build just another set of such tracks that is currently besetting the National under Hall. And not only the National, what, now, is the purpose or policy of the Royal Court? Or of the Lyric Hammermith? Or of the Young Vic? All these and more have been forced economically to succumb to a random flop-and-fail policy.

Outside London, larger theaters from Chichester north to Nottingham and Leicester seem to have found some salvation in big old musicals, often complete with big old stars, while the good news from inner London is the turning of the Fortune into a home for the best of the fringe. Typically, no sooner should that excellent idea have started than the management found itself at loggerheads with the proprietors in a redevelopment row.

**Safe Bets**  
Few other central London managements want to risk their investors' money on any but the very safest of bets; like publishers, impresarios have been running for cover at the first breath of cold air. When they emerge from their caves and find that the weather has changed, there may well be no body out there to enjoy it with them.

The West End is still a wasteland of crumbling theaters, surlily box-office managers, overpriced bars and impossible parking. It took Broadway more than a decade to realize that its only hope of salvation was a deal with the city of New York on matters environmental and social as well as economic and theatrical; it is apparently going to take London theater managements even longer to do a sen-

sible deal with their proprietors (who should bear at least half the show risk), the Greater London Council and the Metropolitan Police.

So much for what has been wrong with 1981 in the theater. What has been right with it includes Brian Friel's "Translations," the first major Irish play since O'Casey, and a couple of smashing comedies: Nell Dunn's female Turkish bath chatterbox ("Steaming") and one actually called "Spunk," which never got closer than Richmond but remains the best backstage comedy in years — largely because Jack Rosenthal based it on his own horrendous experiences with the musical of "Bar Mitzvah Boy."

**Awards' Tendencies**  
From awards already announced it is clear that Mark Medoff's dear-liberation "Children of a Lesser God" is set to scoop the pool, though Edna O'Brien's "Virginia" is more for its cause than its actual writing. In sheer performance terms I cannot think of a better production this year than Michael Blakemore's revival of "All My Sons," though it is run a very close second by Harold Pinter's production of Simon

Gray's English-with-tears school play "Quarantine's Terms." What is remarkable in both is that the level of company playing achieved by a group of actors who met only in rehearsal a month before opening is much higher than anything achieved this year by either of the major permanent companies.

On the musical front "Cats" is a clear winner, and indeed the first homegrown musical Britain can send to Broadway with a feeling of pride rather than embarrassment. Michael Crawford is proving himself the best three-ring circus in town in "Baron," but London rejected one of the best Broadway scores in years, perhaps because "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas" was a less-than-ideal title for the Drury Lane marquee.

Two of the best performances of the year came from Daniel Massey in the National's "Man and Superman" and Dorothy Tutin in the Greenwich "Deep Blue Sea," though had Edna O'Brien's "Virginia" been less of a literary-hunch monologue and more of a play Maggie Smith would have been in that league too. John Wells as Denis Thatcher turned in an excellent topical cabaret in "Anyone for Denis?" although the best comedy

performance in town is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably ruddy Beefy in Donleavy's superb "Beastly Beauties of Balthazar B."

**Worst of the bunch**  
Disappointments of the year included Ustinov's lackluster comedy "Overboard" and the failure of "The Accrington Pals" to make it beyond the Warehouse. Appalling mistakes of the year included Richard Huggins' belief that he could play Evelyn Waugh and Emile Littler's that he could fill the Palace with Colin Welland's old-school play, I am still undecided whether "The Sound of Music" or "Childre Byron" or "Her Royal Highness...?" is the most mind-bendingly awful evening I've had in a theater all year, though all three may be contenders not only for worst of the year but also for the worst of the decade.

On the brighter side, 1981 has also been the year of Manchester's "The Duchess of Malfi," Brighton's "Brothers Karamazov," C.F. Taylor's haunting Nazi musical "Good" and at the Court a lyrical Irish "Seagull" as well as (at the National) John Dexter's superb "Shoemaker's Holiday." All in all, a fair old mix.

# 'Light Wine' Sales Soaring in U.S.

By Sandra Salmons  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The tennis-playing couple lay down their racquets and pick up a bottle. "What a perfect time for your other wine," says the man, as he opens the television commercial for Taylor Cellars Light Chablis.

Of the new light wines, a product low in alcohol but evidently soaring in sales, a glass of light wine may reach \$20 million for 1981, less than a year on the market. By the end of the decade industry sources say, the category could account for 10 to 15 percent of total wine sales, or 100 million to 150 million gallons of the estimated market of 1.1 billion gallons.

**Heady Forecasts**  
With such heady sales forecasts, winemakers have been racing to get into the light wine business. Leading the pack last March was Beringer, with its Los Hermanos Light. In May, Taylor began an 11-city test-market of its Light Chablis. Sebastiani saw the light in July, with August Sebastiani Light, and Paul Masson followed into test-market with Masson Light and a hefty advertising budget.

Still more light wines are expected early next year, including a light chablis from Almaden. Others, such as Taylor, will be rolled out nationally. Peter Sealey, vice president, marketing, for the Coca-Cola Co.'s Wine Spectrum division, which includes Taylor California Cellars, said: "It will be our key marketing priority in 1982." Advertising dollars will rise accordingly, with commercials running simultaneously on all three television networks three times a day.

"This is one of the rare occasions when a marketer has a chance to expand a total category, not just cannibalize existing brands," Sealey said. In its advertising, Taylor is being positioned as a "beverage wine," to be drunk after a tennis match or at a cocktail party rather than at the dinner table.

The methods for making light wine vary with the producer. The Wine Spectrum, like most winemakers, picks its grapes at a lower sugar level, before they are fully ripened, thereby lowering the alcohol level when fermented. Masson, on the other hand, harvests fully ripened grapes, then removes some of the alcohol and thus the calories.

While the winemakers have long had the ability to produce light wines, actually doing it required the overturning of federal and California laws. In December, 1979, California's wineries persuaded the state to allow them to produce wine with an alcohol level as low as 7 percent. (Previously, state regulations required a minimum 10 percent alcoholic content.) Then last February, the Wine Spectrum successfully sued in federal court for the right to use the word "light" on labels to describe low-calorie wine.

**Low Alcohol Content**  
Whatever the process, the result is a wine that is slightly below the norm in alcoholic content with about 25 percent fewer calories. A glass of Taylor's Light Chablis, for example, has 37 calories, compared with 76 calories for its regular chablis; it also is 9.4 percent alcohol.

That 19-calorie saving, according to Sealey, who draws on his experience in Coca-Cola's sugar-free soft drink business, is like money in the bank to dieters. Having saved calories with their first drink, he said, "Some people might enjoy an extra glass." Some wineries suggest that the low alcohol may be as important as low calories. Almaden is proudly boasting its new light wine as the "flower of all" (48 calories a glass and 7 percent alcohol). Sebastiani's light wine is advertised as being "inspired by the country wines of Europe," traditionally lower proof. When it loses calories and alcohol, does a wine lose taste? Sealey, for one, conceded that the light chablis is less full-bodied than the regular. "There's no free lunch," he said.

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 30

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary	NYSE	AMEX
<b>Dow Jones Averages</b>	2,812.12	1,125.12
<b>Market Indices</b>	NYSE: 2,812.12	AMEX: 1,125.12
<b>NYSE Most Active</b>	IBM: 160.00	AT&T: 100.00
<b>NYSE Index</b>	2,812.12	1,125.12
<b>Standard &amp; Poors Index</b>	450.00	150.00
<b>AMEX Most Active</b>	AMEX: 1,125.12	AMEX: 1,125.12
<b>AMEX Stock Index</b>	1,125.12	1,125.12
<b>Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.</b>	1,125.12	1,125.12
<b>Dow Jones Bond Averages</b>	100.00	100.00

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China to Raise Rates On Loans, Deposits

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service PEKING — China announced Wednesday that it will raise interest rates next year in a move to strengthen its economic reforms and develop the banking system...

Sudan Debt Refinanced

LONDON — An agreement consolidating and refinancing about \$500 million of Sudan's debt to commercial banks was signed here Wednesday, bankers Morgan Grenfell said as advisers to Sudanese authorities.

The agreement provides for Sudan, which has external debt of between \$3.5 billion and \$4 billion, to receive a new loan of \$75 million in next year's second quarter.

French Factory Prices Declined in November

PARIS — French industrial wholesale prices fell 0.6 percent in November after a revised increase of 0.8 percent in October, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday.

Tokyo Market Analysts See '82 Stock Average of 9,000

TOKYO — Many Japanese securities analysts believe the market average on the Tokyo Stock Exchange will approach 9,000 by the end of 1982, from 8,100 in 1981, according to a survey by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Boom Seen in Japanese Robotics

TOKYO — Japan's robot industry, backed by rising demand and government aid, will expand much faster in the 1980s than the industry itself now anticipates, says a report by the Japanese Robot Association.

Analysts Pick Stocks for '82 With Caution

Worrisome Economy Decreases Conviction

By Vartan G. Vartan New York Times Service NEW YORK — At the close of 1981, when brokerage houses and investment advisory services were naming their favorite stocks for the coming year, there was a sense of euphoria on Wall Street and a great deal of chatter about "the Reagan bull market."

Table titled 'Eight for 1982' listing common stocks that appear on more than one list of recommended purchases. Includes columns for Stock, Analysts, and Dividend Yield.

IBM was selected by the Outlook as one of "10 stocks for action in 1982." But shares of the data-processing giant lost ground in response to declining profits.

W. German Banks: Hectic End to an Off Year

By Donald Nordberg

FRANKFURT — Banks in West Germany spend the Christmas season acting like department stores. They lure shareholders by dressing up their shop windows (profit and loss accounts) and try to keep the prices of goods held in inventory (shares and bonds) as high as possible.

Hard Times Follow Irish Growth

By Steven Ratner

DUBLIN — As in past years, Christmas shoppers this season thronged the streets of this capital city, particularly the increasingly fashionable areas below the langrid River Liffey.

Uniroyal Unions Back 2d Set of Concessions

By Phillip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK — The willingness of all 10 union locals at Uniroyal to submit to their members a new contract that calls for \$5.9 million in pay and benefit concessions is the latest effort in the U.S. rubber industry to offset the decline in sales to auto manufacturers.

NYSE Rally Falls Short

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Wednesday thanks to a midday rally that faded by the close.

European Gold Markets

Table showing gold prices in London, Zurich, and Luxembourg for Dec 30, 1981. Columns include location, price, and change.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table showing gold options prices for Dec, Jan, and Feb. Columns include price, Feb, May, and Aug.

Valques White Weld S.A.

European Options Exchange

Table showing European options exchange data for Dec 30, 1981. Columns include series, price, and change.

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Bid: U.S. \$1.85. Asked: U.S. \$2.10. As of date: December 28, 1981.

U.S. \$5,000,000 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Notice is hereby given that the rate of interest for the period 24th December 1981 to 24th June 1982 has been fixed at the rate of 16 2/3% per annum.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on December 28, 1981: U.S. \$90.70

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for Dec 30, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Includes columns for currency, rate, and change.

Dollar Values Table showing currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, and Hong Kong.





AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 30

Tables include the nationwide price at the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock prices with columns for stock names, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for 12 Month Stock High Low Div. and 30 Day Stock High Low Div.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for Dec 30, 1981, including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Soybean Meal.

New York Futures

Table of New York futures prices for Dec 30, 1981, including Cattle, Hogs, and Pork Bellies.

London Metals Market

Table of London metals market prices for Dec 30, 1981, including Copper, Lead, and Zinc.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for Dec 30, 1981, including Sugar, Cocoa, and Coffee.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market prices for Dec 30, 1981, including British Pound, Canadian Dollar, and Japanese Yen.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for Dec 30, 1981, including various Canadian equities.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices for Dec 30, 1981, including various agricultural and industrial goods.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for Dec 30, 1981, including various metals and commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity indexes for Dec 30, 1981, including various market indices.

Dividends

Table of dividend information for Dec 30, 1981, including company names and dividend amounts.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Wednesday's new highs and lows for Dec 30, 1981, listing various stocks.

U.S. Cancels Plan To Bar Canada at Meeting on Trade

WASHINGTON - The United States has dropped its objections to Canadian participation in trade talks next month among the major industrial nations, according to U.S. and Canadian trade officials. The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, had sought to bar Canada from the meeting, scheduled for Jan. 14 to 16, because of the U.S. displeasure with Canadian energy and investment policies. U.S. officials contend Ottawa has taken steps that discriminate against foreign oil companies operating in Canada and against foreign investors. Ottawa wants to raise Canadian ownership of oil and gas production from the current 35 percent to 50 percent by 1990. The trade meeting, tentatively set for Key Biscayne, is also to be attended by representatives of the United States, Japan and the 10 members of the European Economic Community. The talks were proposed at last summer's economic conference of seven nations in Ottawa.

INTERIM REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE HALF YEAR PERIOD ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1981

Group Profit: The unaudited group profit attributable to shareholders of the Company, for the six months ended 30th September, 1981 amounted to HK\$40.9 million, representing an increase of 256% over HK\$95.7 million achieved in respect of the same period in the previous year. Net operating profit improved by 240% to HK\$215.0 million from HK\$65.5 million in the corresponding period of last year. Earnings per Ordinary share, based on the net operating profit before extraordinary items, were 15.9 cents, up 5.5 cents or 53% from an adjusted 10.4 cents achieved in the corresponding period of last year.

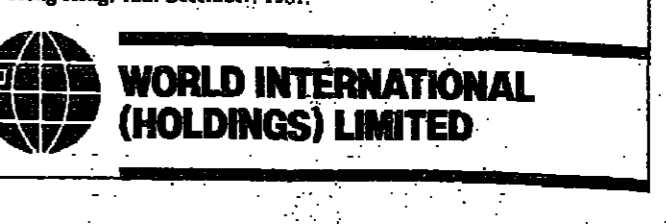
Table showing Half Year Results (Unaudited) for 1981 and 1980, including Operating Profit, Net Operating Profit, and Earnings per Ordinary share.

Interim Dividend: The Board has declared an interim dividend of 4.5 cents per Ordinary share, payable on 21st January, 1982 to shareholders on record as of 15th January, 1982. This represents an increase of 36% over the adjusted interim dividend of 3.3 cents paid in respect of the equivalent period last year.

Register of Members: The Register of Members will be closed from 6th January to 15th January, 1982, both days inclusive, and in order to qualify for the interim dividend all transfers, accompanied by the relevant share certificates, should be lodged with the Company's Registrars, Central Registrars Hong Kong Limited, not later than 4:00 p.m. on 5th January, 1982.

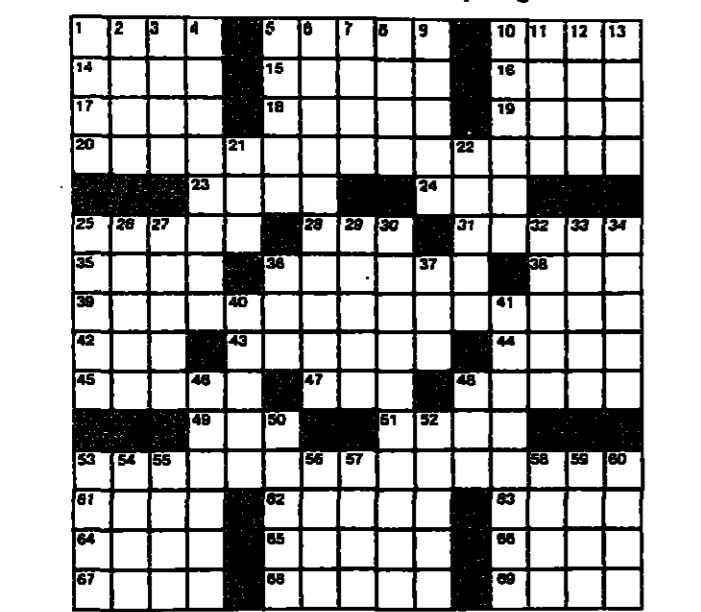
Forecast for the full year: The Directors forecast that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the profit attributable to shareholders, before extraordinary items, for the year ending 31st March, 1982 will amount to not less than HK\$445 million and that the total current dividend paid in the year 1980/81.

By Order of the Board: WORLD-WIDE SECRETARIES LIMITED, Secretaries, Hong Kong, 18th December, 1981.



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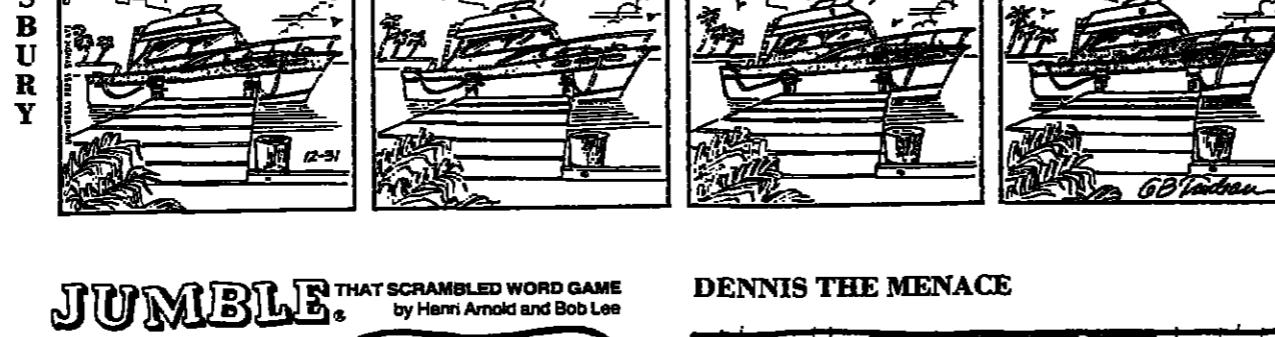
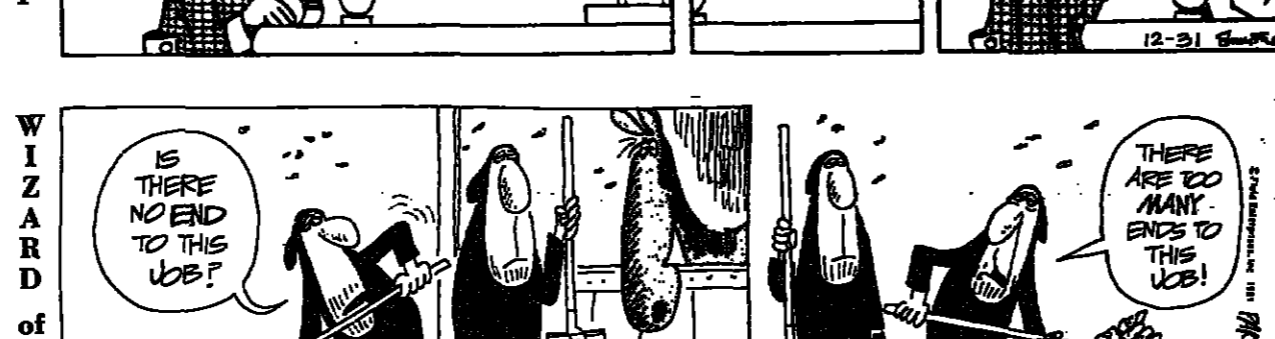
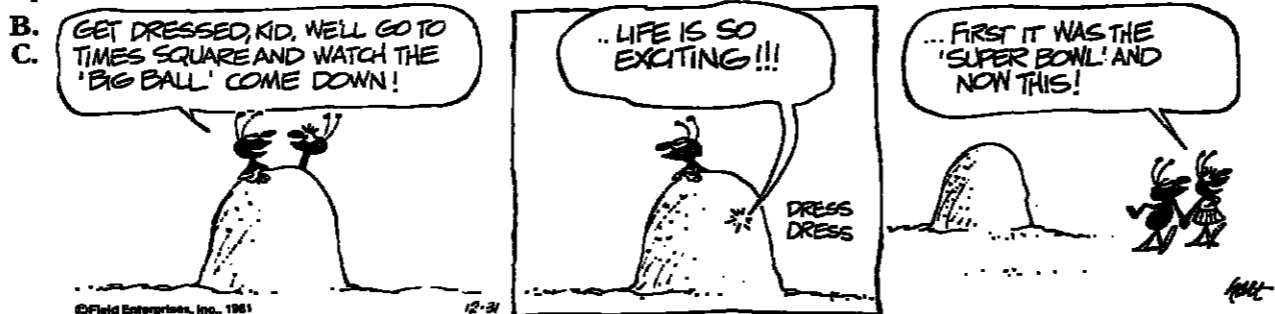
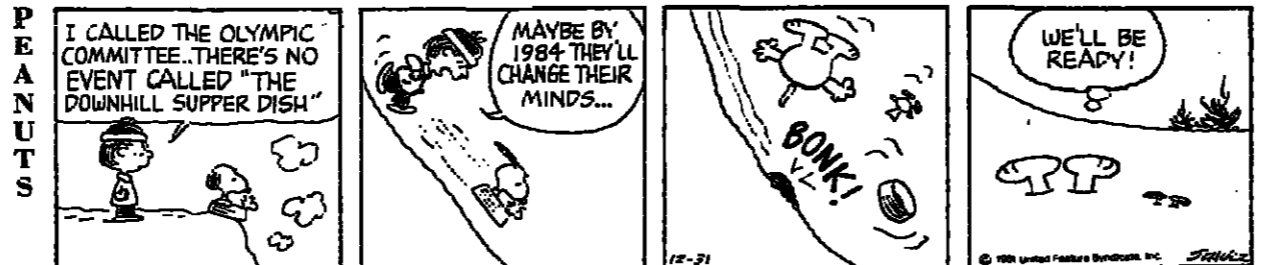
CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Malachuk



- ACROSS
1 January happening
5 Verona's river
10 Gave cause for a fine
14 Famed Scottish reformer
15 Scrooge or Harpagon
16 "Kiss Me..."
17 Suffix with Israel
18 Feudal workers
19 Later
20 U.S. expansionists' dream
23 Car shoe
24 Jeanne d'Arc's title: Abbr.
25 "Kalamazoo"
28 Legendary bird
31 Part of B.P.O.E.
35 Norse god
36 Italian thespians
38 Gene material
39 L.B.'s dream
42 Kind of dog or foot
43 "New Girl"
44 Muspica
45 Disson

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BELM, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CAPE TOWN, CASABLANCA, CHENGDE, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

ADVERTISMENT FUNDS December 31, 1981. Table listing various investment funds and their values.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hann Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid of letters and a list of words to be found.

BOOKS

EVERY SECRET THING By Patricia Hearst with Alvin Moscow. 466 pp. \$17.95. Doubleday: Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

NO doubt it will come as a surprise to many readers, but Patricia Hearst has written a very good book. With the professional assistance of Alvin Moscow, she has put together a clean narrative that begins in the sunlight of her happy, privileged childhood, plunges quickly into the long darkness that followed her kidnapping by the Symbionese Liberation Army, and emerges at last into the light with President Carter's commutation of her seven-year prison sentence.

Obviously she is not without her ulterior motives for assembling this long chronicle; she wants to clear her name once and for all, to regain the public sympathy that was hers until the day she was photographed carrying a gun while participating in a California bank robbery. But though she is entitled to sympathy, she refuses to grovel or beg for it. The strongest suit of her book — and it has many — is its calm, insistent candor; this is what it was like, she is saying, and she asks only that she be judged on the facts as she presents them.

Try to imagine what happened to this bright, pretty, lively, 19-year-old girl. Almost completely without political interest, a student at Berkeley largely because her fiancé was there, she was abducted from her apartment on the evening of Feb. 4, 1974, shoved into the trunk of an automobile, driven off into the night, then dragged into a house and heaved into a closet. She stayed there 57 days, blindfolded.

"The inside of that closet stank. I was alone there with a stale, musty odor of body sweat and filth. For the first time, I was in a room. I might as well have been in an underground coffin. Curled up, I lay there in a corner, weeping. Tears flowed from their own accord, soaking my blindfold and running down my face."

"Alone in the closet with that awful, pervading smell, I cringed in fear. Never had I felt so degraded, so much in the power of others, so vulnerable. What made it worse was that I could not figure out these people who had abducted me. My first impression was simply that they were crazy, insane."

Coercive Persuasion That first impression was correct, though for a while Hearst — under the pressure of what the shrinks call "coercive persuasion," or blackmail — came to fall under their spell. The "army" that had taken it upon itself to liberate the United States from the capitalist pigs consisted of eight people: Cinque Mitome, the black "general" field marshal of the Symbionese Liberation Army, and his seven worshipful white followers, most notable and notorious among them Bill and Emily Harris, a.k.a. Teko and Yolanda.

That was it: eight certifiable zany, skulking about from "safehouse" to "safehouse," squeezing out a marginal existence on such funds as they could beg, borrow, or "expropriate," mean and loathsome creatures who would never have been heard from had they not kidnapped the daughter of one of America's wealthiest and most prominent families. Patty Hearst was their ticket to headlines and air time, and they cashed her in for all she was worth. For her part, she decided that the wisest course would be to submit to the demands of her captors and to pretend to be converted to their scrambled ideology.

Sex was among those demands (though not as frequently as the public suspected) and she submitted to it: "I lay there like a rag doll, my mind a million miles away. It was all so mechanical and then it was over. I said to myself, rationalizing again, 'Well, you're still alive.' She tells what happened and when, but she declines to go into detail; readers looking for clinical thrills will have to go elsewhere. She is able to look back on these moments, which clearly were in no way pleasant, and dismiss them with a rueful shrug; she survived.

Similarly, she survived the robbery of the Hibernia Bank and she had the incredible good fortune to be out of the Los Angeles "safehouse" when it proved most unsafe and all the SLA members except she and the Harris were killed in a shootout with police. Up to the time of the robbery she had gone through the motions of SLA loyalty: accepting the name of Tania.

Yet "Every Secret Thing" is not a cynical book, not really even a bitter one. In the end Patricia Hearst is triumphant. Her captors are dead or in prison; her accusers have been silenced by the commutation order handed down two years ago by President Carter. She has found a new life that includes a husband and a child, she has returned to the embrace of her family, and she has become again what she was: a sane, sensible, good-humored young woman. She is a remarkable figure in our time. "Every Secret Thing" is a first-rate testimony to her strength, resourcefulness of courage.

Jonathan Yardley is resident critic at The Washington Post's Book World.

BRIDGE

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott. Includes a bridge hand diagram with cards and a solution to a previous puzzle.

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# Vilas Upset by Pfister In Australian Tennis

MELBOURNE — Guillermo Vilas, the top seed, was upset in straight sets Wednesday by Hank Pfister in the third round of the Australian Open tennis tournament. Pfister, a hard serving 28-year-old Californian, whipped Vilas, a two-time winner of the tournament, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

In the world, can no longer claim to rank with the Wimbledon, U.S. and French championships. Only three of the world's top 20 players entered this test-day tournament, which carries a \$64,000 check for Sunday's winner.

## Lloyd Ranked Top American

NEW YORK — Chris Evert Lloyd has been named the No. 1 woman tennis player in the United States for 1981, the sixth time she has held the top spot, the U.S. Tennis Association has announced.

Kim Warwick, the runner-up last year, swept past Phil Dent, winning 6-3, 6-3, 6-0. Warwick, an Australian who has been troubled by a right shoulder injury, switched from a wooden to an aluminum racket after last week, and said the change gave him more power.



Guillermo Vilas ...upset in Australia.

seed, squeezed through to the quarterfinals with a five-set victory over Paul Kromek. John Alexander, who advanced to the third round with victories over Fritz Buehning and Thierry Tulasne, was stopped by Steve Denton in a thrilling five-set battle that went to 11-9 in the final set tiebreaker.

Denton will meet Shlomo Glickstein, who dashed Rod Frawley's hopes on Wednesday in straight sets. Mark Edmondson, the 1976 winner here, advanced to the quarterfinals by beating Cliff Letcher.

# Walker, Georgia's Star Tailback, Rumbling Again About Going Pro

By Gordon S. White Jr. New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — Herschel Walker, Georgia's sophomore All-America tailback, raised the possibility again this week that he might turn professional and play in the Canadian Football League before his college eligibility expires at the end of the 1983 season.

But he would probably have a long legal battle if he tried to turn pro before his senior year. He might have to challenge in a Canadian court a new CFL rule against signing undergraduates if he wanted to play for the Montreal Alouettes, who have the draft rights to him.

New CFL Regulation  
Gord Walker, publicity director for the CFL, said by telephone: "The rule we put in last May is exactly like the old NFL rule, and it means a team in our league cannot sign a boy before he has completed four years of college. They can't be signed until the class they entered with is in its senior year."

I really don't know what I'm going to do. I'm going to get a college degree, but I really don't know about football. As to playing in Canada, I may and I may not."

He did not appear to be sure of the new Canadian rule. "I like games, but I don't think this is a word game," he said. "It's my life and my future."

Asked if he would challenge the NFL or CFL rule, he said: "No, not really. I think, though, if I had to, I would, but I don't think I have to."

Lawyers in the Family  
Vince Dooley, Georgia's coach, said: "I don't know if he's acting. I don't know what he is saying and what he is thinking." Then he said: "I think Herschel will stay at Georgia. I think he enjoys college life like all of us maybe should have enjoyed it. I also think he has great loyalty to the people around him."

Alouette officials could not be reached for comment. A call to the club office brought a recorded message that the office was closed until Monday.



Herschel Walker — a future to ponder.

# Las Vegas Gamblers Go Wild At Seeing Their Steeds Run

NEW YORK — An experiment that brought joy to bookmakers in Las Vegas has stirred a commotion throughout the gambling industry. In an innovation considered illegal by some, the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network, a cable channel that broadcasts fun and games to sports freaks 24 hours a day, raised a threat to the

of his money in action and you consign him to flames.

As for television, the law has ruled that it may be permissible to show one or two races live because that is news coverage; more than that, and you're disseminating gambling information across state lines. But does this apply to ESPN, a cable company? The Federal Communications Commission has no policy on cable.

"We looked into the question before trying the experiment," said Eric Kemmler, assistant general counsel for ESPN, "and we haven't uncovered a single thing that prohibits us from doing it."

Vegas bookies say business was down before last Saturday's boom. "Players had been coming in, betting \$2 or \$5 and leaving as soon as the last race ended," said John Bennett, who runs the Rose Bowl Race Book. "Saturday they found they could see the races. They started calling the news to friends and bets went up to \$10, \$20 and \$50."

The network planned to show all nine races on the program Saturday and nine on Sunday but, said Scotty Connell, vice president of production, Saturday's ninth and all of Sunday's races were not shown after a telephone call had warned of possible illegality.

## RED SMITH

national morals last Saturday by showing American viewers eight of the nine races at Santa Anita.

The opportunity for horse players to see their steeds run sent business in Las Vegas's 21 legal handbooks booming by 20 to 100 percent. What it did to the nation's immortal sport is under lively discussion.

## NBA Standings

Table with NBA Standings: Eastern Conference, Central Division, Western Conference, Pacific Division, and Team's Records.

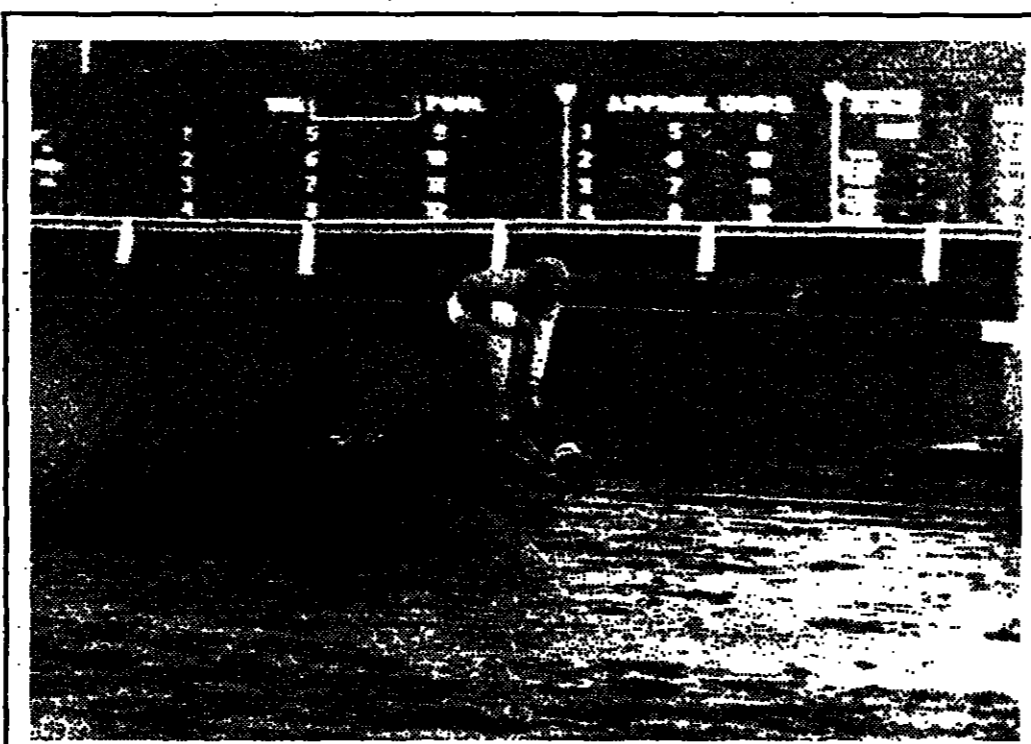


PHOTO FINISHES FIRST — Tom Baker, a track photographer for River Downs in Cincinnati, won the 1981 Eclipse Award for outstanding photography with this picture of Roscoe Zee winning a race Aug. 29 after slipping in the mud near the finish. The jockey, Bernie Saylor, stayed aboard as Roscoe Zee slid to the wire. Neither horse nor rider was hurt.

# Olympic Body Rolling in Television Dollars

LONDON — Money is jangling into the tills of the International Olympic Committee. The dollars from television rights are piling up.

The Association of National Olympic Committees, headed by Mario Vasquez Rana of Mexico, had demanded full control of the money. Samaranch met the situation by enlarging the IOC's Solidarity Commission and packing it with national committee representatives — enough to give the national committees a voting majority.

The host cities keep two thirds of the television money and the IOC takes the rest. But it is piling up now and earning interest.

The IOC splits its television money three ways, keeping one third for its administrative costs, and giving a third to the international sports federations and a third to the national committees.

The national committees' share is the Solidarity Fund. Until now the IOC has used the fund to finance coaching seminars, sports administration, scholarships and other projects. But the national committees wanted direct financial grants, and now they are going to get them.

Prospect of New Image  
Television money could give a new image to the Olympic movement in the next decade, with millions of dollars handed out to help sport in the developing countries.

# Judge Drastically Reduces Damage Award To Yazoo Smith, Who Challenged NFL Draft

By Paul Armer Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jim (Yazoo) Smith's 11-year-old legal battle against the National Football League and the Washington Redskins challenging the legality of the NFL draft finally may have ended following a decision by a U.S. District Court judge in Washington to reduce Smith's damage award from \$276,000 to \$12,000.

In 1976, Judge William B. Bryant awarded \$276,000 to Smith, a No. 1 draft choice by the Redskins in 1968, after ruling that the draft was illegal because it violated federal antitrust laws. Smith, a defensive back who suffered a broken neck that ended his career during a game in his rookie season, had sought \$4.2 million in damages.

In suing the league and the Redskins, Smith claimed that the annual NFL draft violated antitrust laws by illegally binding a player to one team and keeping him from bargaining for more money with other teams.

Smith previously received about \$24,000 in workman's compensation as a result of the disability caused by the broken neck. Smith reportedly suffered permanent partial paralysis as a result of the injury.

Smith, who played for the University of Oregon, signed a one-year contract with the Redskins in 1968 that paid him \$50,000, a \$23,000 signing bonus, \$8,000 bonus for making the team and a \$22,000 annual salary. According to court documents, Bryant awarded the \$4,000 figure by comparing Smith's income with that of fellow Redskins defensive back Pat Fischer, who made \$54,000 the same season.

## Navy Looking to Win One For Departing Head Coach

MEMPHIS — George Welsh was to lead his Navy football team onto the field for the last time Wednesday night, taking the Midshipmen against Ohio State University in the Liberty Bowl.

With all his success at Ohio State, Schlachter, who is expected to be picked in the first round of the NFL draft, hit on 172 of 324 passes for 2,392 yards in regular-season play this year.

The Midshipmen ended the regular season with a disappointing 3-3 tie with Army and have been wanting to prove to their coach, who has accepted the coaching job at Virginia.

Even though Ohio State was a two-touchdown favorite to win the 23rd annual Liberty Bowl, Ohio State coach Earle Bruce understood that being picked to come out on top was not always an asset.

With all his success at Ohio State, Schlachter has not been able to bring back a victory for the Buckeyes in postseason play. Ohio State has gone to four different bowls in the last four years without a victory.

"Navy was a 20-point favorite and they got a 3-3 tie [with Army]," Bruce said. "They didn't look good in that game. But they're a solid football team."

Trilback Eddie Myers, who holds Navy's single-season rushing record with 1,318 yards, was also to be playing his last game.

The biggest offensive threat in Ohio State's arsenal is quarterback Art Schlachter, whose accuracy and consistency in throwing the

football has brought him just about all of Ohio State's passing records.

## Ceranco Leading World Yacht Race

AUCKLAND — The New Zealand yacht Ceranco led the fleet Wednesday in the 6,100-mile, (9,760 kilometer) third leg of the round-the-world yacht race from Auckland to Mar Del Plata, Argentina.

## NHL Standings

Table with NHL Standings: Wales Conference, Adams Division, Campbell Conference, and Team's Records.

## FINN WINS FIRST ROUND OF SKI JUMPING EVENT

OBERSDORF, West Germany — Matti Nykanen, a junior world champion from Finland, won the first round of the Four Hills World Cup ski jumping competition Wednesday with leaps of 109 and 104.5 meters and a mark of 241.4.

## MEXICAN MARRIAGE

Fernando Valenzuela, the rookie pitching sensation of the Los Angeles Dodgers, was married Tuesday night in Merida, Mexico, to Linda Burgos, a local 21-year-old elementary school teacher. He and his bride were later surrounded by a crowd of 5,000.

## OBERSDORF, West Germany

Matti Nykanen, a junior world champion from Finland, won the first round of the Four Hills World Cup ski jumping competition Wednesday with leaps of 109 and 104.5 meters and a mark of 241.4.

Olds published in the newspapers and Jimmy the Greek's forecasts on the air are not intended as a service to bettors. They're hard news.

## Vengence a Winner

SYDNEY (UPI) — The Australian man-yacht Vengence won the classic Sydney-to-Hobart race on Wednesday. Concor of Bermuda finished second.

## Transactions

DETROIT RED WINGS — Recalled Corrado Missick, goalie from Kelowna of the International Hockey League.

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MEXICAN MARRIAGE — Fernando Valenzuela, the rookie pitching sensation of the Los Angeles Dodgers, was married Tuesday night in Merida, Mexico, to Linda Burgos, a local 21-year-old elementary school teacher. He and his bride were later surrounded by a crowd of 5,000.

Art Buchwald

The Year That Was

WASHINGTON — "Who's next? What is your name?" "Nineteen eighty one." "Reason for leaving job?" "I was replaced by a new year." "And so you're applying for unemployment insurance?" "I've tried to find work but no one will hire me."

Mort Shuman Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris

By Jeffrey Robinson International Herald Tribune MONTE CARLO — Little Morty Shuman from Abe Lincoln High School in Brooklyn, N.Y., who isn't so little now and probably wasn't so little then, was the French pop star heading the show recently at the Monte Carlo Casino Cabaret.



France pop star Shuman: "Ridiculous, isn't it?"

I had to do was hang out in swinging London. And for a while I thought that was great fun. Finding Brel Then, on a trip to Europe, in about 1966, he found himself in Paris and someone played a Jacques Brel album for him.

work is so that I can live in the manner to which I've become accustomed." The logical thing to do, 10 years ago, was to write more songs. The illogical thing was allowing a friend to talk him into recording them himself.

PEOPLE: Singer Donny Osmond Plans Broadway Debut

When he was 5, he made his television debut on "The Andy Williams Show." And at age 17, with his sister, Marie, he became the youngest host in U.S. television history to headline a weekly one-hour comedy variety series. Today, at the age of 24, with 19 years of show business behind him, Donny Osmond is embarking on what he says is his most exciting challenge yet — the Broadway theater.

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